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POETICAL.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE TEACHER'S ADVERSITIES.

BY G. D. HUNT.

The wants of pupils to supply,
A pleasing task to dooting eyes,
Would seem, if all they need to learn
Were deemed a thing of due concern;
To render this in measure just,
Becomes the honest teacher's trust.
But many purse-proud men there are
Who honor due from him debar;
E'en when possess'd of talents rare,
And character that's passing fair;
While much of good he gind would do,
Ashamed am I to say 'tis true,
His calling low the people rate,
And oft he feels the vain man's hate.
'Tis those most wise in their conceit,
Who oft his good designs defeat;
What noble he by chance possess,
They with pretension cant will guess;
Like Solomon "more hope of fools,"
Than them, have we at least in schools.
We sad and mortified do feel
When these sir wits our faults reveal;
For chamble give no delight
To them as much as what's all right.
Some lack diuciplinary skill,
And thus all duties can't fulfill;
The cause of these becomes much worse
By having charge of pupils so perverse,
As know not how control to brook,
Or pleasure find in any book.
Their teacher's modes they will impeach,
Or of his rules will make a breach:
Then cause for him a thankless work
By playing off with sciential quirk;
His good advice they daily slight,
While he for them wrks day and night,
Seeks out from things both old and new,
Such maxims as he knows are true:
It gives to him no little pain,
To see now youth will these disdain.
Some narrow minds there are that flame
On him what is a downright shame;
In vain he ever castigates
For what a parent instigates,
For duty just he then may find
How rancor springs from haughty mind;
If father's vengeance he may fear,
Or from a wrathful Mother hear;
Then much it aggravates his woes,
If trusted friends should turn to foes;
And worst of all may lose his place,
Obliged to leave in deep disgrace
A humble life the rebel runs,
Sad scene for moralist to view!
The charge of all is laid on him,
So rules the reckless public whim.
The good instructor's work endone,
Is truth Is Satan's work begun;
Sin then may start on his career,
And shake the dust from off his feet.
Defeats like these when they occur,
A better sense will oft bestir.
The teacher's wrongs will cause to see,
And claim for him your sympathy.
Though persecution be our lot,
From well-known duty shrink we not;
But we must ever bear in mind
How the great teacher of mankind,
And prophets too, whose holy zeal
The sinful tribes were made to feel,
Denouncered just the same
Which gave to them posthumous fame.
To them we're much in debt indeed
Their good examples which we get
Should teach to us of modern time,
That "nothing earthly gives sublime."
The ancient propoet's heavenly fire,
Our minds to glory should inspire;
For moral duties 'fairly shine,
Our gratitude is justly won;
Though to and fro by malice tossed,
The teacher's work will not be lost.

HOOKS AND EYES.

A Brief Chapter on these Domestic Articles —Their Real Mission—Bunglers at Best —"Tightness" the Necessary Condition to Their Use.

I do not know the precise date of the invention of these articles, but I fancy they must have come into use before buttons were known, so rude and primitive, as a means of fastening garments, do they appear, even in their most approved state. By French dressmakers they have been tabooed almost entirely for many years. A Paris modiste always maintains that a dress fastened with hooks and eyes, especially down the waist, never looks "finished" and never fits perfectly. I think she is right. Clever dressmakers always sew them to those bunglers whose best work is but a botched job. To fasten a dress down the front of the waist with hooks and eyes, concealing them with some clap-trap of useless buttons or ornamental trimming, is a clear confession, on the part of the baker, or tailoress, of inability to make good button-holes—button-holes fit to be displayed to all the world on silk or satin—is an art in itself; and when well done, such work requires considerable time. This is more than made up, however, by the superior finish and durability given to a dress fastened neatly with buttons and button-holes.

The fit is always improved thereby, while hooks and eyes are capable of impairing the beauty of the best fitting waist that ever was made. In one respect they must be classed among the inventions of Satan. We must acknowledge this when we remember that they flourish most when it is an impracticability to fasten a dress in any other way. When it is the fashion to have the waists of robes so tight that only herculian exertions can make them meet, then, then they are seen in their glory; for you cannot button a dress that is too tight. Button and button holes refuse to lend themselves to any such devices of the enemy. Tightness is, indeed, the only condition of success in hooks and eyes. The strain is required to keep them fastened. They are worthless for any loose gament, which is a plain confession of their more than utter uselessness, of their injurious tendencies from a hygienic point of view. They are always coming unfastened or bursting off at a critical moment and catching at things which they have no business to meddle with. They are the deadliest known enemies of lace. It there is a bit of lace trimming in the same room with a pair of hooks and eyes, you will surely find it in their clutches before very long.

The injury that has resulted to dresses trimmed with cobweb from hook and eye fastenings is greater than any other sort of damage. And when she remembers the rents in her poiñt and guipure from this cause, I think any lady would be justified in dismissing a dressmaker who should send her home a lace-trimmed garment of any sort fastened with hooks and eyes, since it would be like to a drawer without the lace becoming entangled by them, and theo the slightest unwitting movement tears a hole in it. The same remarks apply to fringes, and any soft, porous, or yielding fabric, with which hooks come in contact. This is not to be considered at, since it cannot be made expressly to catch at things, as their name implies.

NEW BOOTS.

The Experience of Many Wearers Vividly Described.

It is a little singular how well a pair of boots can be made to fit at the store. You may not be able to get your foot only part way down the leg at the first trial, but that is because your stocking is sweaty, or you havn't started right, and the shoemaker suggests that you start again and stand up to it, and he throws in a little powder from a pepper-box to aid you. And so you stand up, and pound down your foot, and partly trip yourself up, and your eyes stick out in an unpleasant manner, and every vein in your body appears to be on the point of bursting, and all the while that dealer stands around and eyes the operation as intently as if the whole affair was perfectly new and novel to him. When your foot has finally struck bottom, there is a faint impression on your mind that you have stepped into an open stove, but the sensation is lost by observing that he never saw a boot fit quite so good as that. You may suggest that your toe presses too hard against the front, or that some of the bones in the side of the foot are too much smashed, but he says this is always the way with a new boot, and that the trouble will entirely disappear in a few days. Then you take the old pair under your arm and start for home as animated as a relic of 1812, and all the while feeling that the world will not look bright and happy to you again until you have brained the shoemaker. You limp down town the next day and smile all the while with your mouth, while your eyes look as if you were walking over an oyster bed barefoot. When no one is looking you kick against a post or some other obstruction, and show a fondness for stopping and resting against something that will sustain your weight. When you get home at night you go for those old boots with an eagerness that cannot be described, and the remarks that you make upon learning that your wife has disposed of them to a widow woman in the suburbs, are calculated to immediately depopulate the earth of women and shoemakers generally.—*Danbury News.*

Power of Memory.

Dr. Johnson, it is said, never forgot anything he had seen, heard, or read. Burke, Clarendon, Gibbon, Locke, Tilotson, were all distinguished for strength of memory.

When alluding to this subject, Sir William Hamilton observes: For intellectual power of the highest order, none were distinguished above Grotius and Pascal; and Grotius and Pascal forgot nothing they had ever read or thought. Leibneitz and Euler were not less celebrated for their intelligence than for their memory; and both could repeat the whole of the "Æneid." Donellus knew the "Corpus Juris" by heart; and yet he was one of the profoundest and most original speculators in jurisprudence. Ben Jonson tells us that he could repeat all that he had ever written, and whole books that he had read. Themistocles could call by their names the twenty thousand citizens of Athens. Cyrus is reported to have known the name of every soldier in his army. Hortensus (after Cicero, the greatest orator of Rome), after setting a whole day at a public sale, correctly enunciated from memory all the things sold, then prices, and the names of their purchasers. Neibuhr, the historian, was no less distinguished for his memory than his acuteness. In his youth he was employed in one of the public offices of Denmark. Part of a book of accounts having been destroyed, he restored it by an effort of memory.

BEAVER VALLEY.

Beaver Falls and its Earlier History.

A TOWN SITE PURCHASED FOR "A SONG."

Letter No. 13.

[*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

Beaver Falls.

Attention was first directed to the water power, and adaptability of the lands at Beaver Falls for manufacturing, sometime during, or at furthest not long after, the Revolutionary war. It would seem that the lands on which the town is located were patented by General Brodhead, one of the continental officers, though he never had the privilege of occupying them. The General was for some time on duty at Fort Pitt, and probably for a limited period on outpost duty at Fort McIntosh. In the performances of his duties in this region, his eyes first beheld the rapids of Beaver, and measured the extent of their power. He was a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, living at least a part of his time in Lancaster, where water privileges were of course highly appreciated. He was not long in learning the great advantages offered at the falls of Beaver, and the importance of securing a part of the lands washed by them. He at once comprehended the great commercial importance of the valley. He saw the unexcelled advantages and power for the purposes of manufacture, and realized the prospective value of the lands bordering on the river; that here might be made one of the greatest commercial marts in the whole of the western country. In this General Brodhead was wiser than the generations who have followed him, as they have so far failed in making what the valley is well fitted for, a compact and prosperous little city.

Taxing Possession.

The General was living in Lancaster, Penn'a, in the year 1793, and when on the 12th day of March of that year the Pennsylvania Legislature passed the law opening up to sale and settlement the lands owned by the State in the territory lying north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, the General, immediately upon its becoming a law, formally applied for a land warrant for four hundred acres, specially embracing the "Black Walnut Bottom," a the body of lands on the flats laid out as the town plot. He had this tract regularly entered, surveyed and paid for, but before any settlement or improvement could be made upon it by him, the destructive and fearful Indian wars of the Northwest broke out and prevented all settlement. The lands thus lay idle until the close of the war, which was consummated in the treaty of Greenville, in the year 1795. Owing to these wars and the advancing age of the General, he never was able to settle on the lands in person.

In the year 1802 he sold his possessions on the falls of Beaver to David Hoopes, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, for the use of the firm of Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co., who proposed to make immediate use of the water privileges purchased. In part payment of this sale, the General received a beef about that and a dollars, which was all the purchase money received by him during his lifetime. As a curious relic, Mr. J. Webster Wilson, of New Brighton, showed your correspondent a journal entry of this money, in which it was stated that it was loaned by his father, Isaac Wilson, to David Hoopes. When Hoopes, Townsend & Co. came to take possession of their land, they found some very serious obstacles in their way, in the persons of certain squatters, who very strenuously opposed the attempts of the owners to get possession of the land they had purchased. To obtain a footing on these lands, they were obliged to again purchase part of the lands from those who had adopted the advanced ideas of "squatter sovereignty."

The First Mill.

Immediately on getting possession of their lands, Messrs. Hoopes, Townsend & Co. erected a saw mill, on the site of the flouring mill now standing in Beaver Falls as the Noble Mill. In a short time this mill was burned and a new one immediately built in its place. Afterward a flouring mill was added to the saw mill, being the second mill of that kind in the valley. The company soon began the building of a forge on the river a short distance above the flouring and saw mill, but before the work was completed, the whole of the property came into the possession of Mr. Isaac Wilson, the transfer being made in the year 1805. In 1806 the forge was completed by Mr. Wilson, and in that same year was first put in operation. The first forgemen who operated in it were Charles Carter and John Richards. Then was commenced the real prosperity of the "black walnut bottoms." Mr. Wilson also erected a charcoal furnace, but before he got it in operation the one-half interest of this immense property was sold to Messrs. Barker & Gregg for $16,000, the sale being consummated on September 13, 1808, and the firm becoming Isaac Wilson & Co.

Before the close of this year the furnace was put in blast and was run for several years, making pigs, stoves, holler ware, etc. In 1812, Messrs. Barker & Gregg purchased the other half interest of the property for the sum of $15,000. These improvements were the first made for the purpose of utilizing the immense water power in possession of the companies, and for the fuller development of the natural advantages for commerce and agriculture in this fertile region. A great deal of labor, time and money was spent to accomplish these ends, at a loss, very often, to the parties themselves, though a great gain to the public generally. Prosperity was amply rewarding the efforts of the faithful workers.

A Point for Burr's Confederates.

A large mercantile store was opened and quite an extensive business was done, to the great benefit of the whole country. Employment was given to a large number of people, making business generally prosperous. The town of Brighton was laid out some time during the year 1806, under circumstances of peculiar interest, by two brothers who were traveling with the Burr expedition. As has already been mentioned, the lower Beaver Valley was the scene of a part of the fitting out of this expedition. The gentlemen by the name of Constable, formerly from Brighton, England, were sojourning in Canada, their object of visiting North America being to sketch the scenery of the new world and visit its more interesting points. Hearing of the proposed expedition of Burr, they at once determined to join it. Their object was to make use of the conveyances used, to travel through the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, which they very much desired to site, so that they might examine the country, make the sketches of it and take notes of any prominent or interesting points they might come across in the course of their travels.

They came to Sharon and joined their fortunes with the parties there assembled, and endeavored to content themselves amid the wild, romantic scenes which surrounded them, until the expedition should be ready to move.

While the parties were at Sharon, the owners of the "Black Walnut Bottom" lands were discussing the founding of a town, which after a while they determined to do, and laid their plans for the work. The Constable brothers being good surveyors, and having an abundance of leisure on their hands, gratuitously offered their services to lay out the proposed town, which were gratefully accepted. They immediately went to work, and in a very short period of time had on paper one of the most beautiful of towns, all ready for christening. The proprietors of the new town, after counseling over the matter, in view of the valuable services rendered by the Constable brothers, resolved to give them the privilege of naming the new created town. This they assumed to do, and gave it the name of Brighton, a namesake of their native city left far behind them in their "merry England." No doubt when they named the child of the forest they had in mind sweet memories of boyhood scenes in the old playground and pleasant recollections of their far distant home.

This good old name the town held until, in the pride of its heart and under the impulses of its ambition, it cast from it the name so full of precious memories and became the modern Beaver Falls.

Shortly after the year 1812, Mr. Frederick Rapp, of the Economy Society, had endeavored to purchase the property as improved, for the sum of $32,000, which was very promptly rejected. After this offer the property came into the possession of Mr. Oliver Ormsby, of Allegheny county, who kept the iron works and other business enterprises in full operation, under the superintendence of Colonel John Dickey, until about the year 1818. Under the prostration of all business, which prevailed over the country at the close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, they ceased to do much business, and the works and place went gradually down. It is said, that while these works were in successful operation, that Brighton had become the centre of a large trade, and that good markets were afforded for all kinds of produce and grain. Liberal wages were paid to all who labored, and a great deal of money was put in circulation among the people. Indeed, it seemed as if the smiles of fortune were in a peculiar manner resting upon this people until the hour of reaction came. Mr. James Patterson, of Beaver Falls, relates the amusing incident, that during the time when all these works were in full blast and were doing the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people, a writ was sued out of court in Beaver to have the dam that turned the water into the race, and gave the power which propelled the works, torn down, on the ground of its being a public nuisance, because, as was alleged, it stopped the fish from going up the creek! How absurd and ridiculous such a thing would be in these days of business activity. There were plenty of envious people then as now, whose selfishness will permit no prosperity or advancement, either of individual good, or for the welfare of a community or State. Beaver Valley is not yet rid of them. BEAVER.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

We understand that the man who had a cloud upon his brow has since been mist.

For views on the Rhine visit some of those pork-packing establishments out West.

We suppose our compositors are liable at almost any time to type-us-fever.

That man who was ship-shape must have seemed a little out of proportion.

Wanted,—a pig for the pen that was mightier than the sword.

Twelve years ago Grace Greenwood delivered a temperance lecture at *Coldgrater*, Michigan.

It is a fact that rheumatism and gluttons are both inclined to attack the joints.

It has been ascertained that the man who "held on to the last" was a shoemaker.

Pray what is the use for a fellow to work himself to death just to get a living?

When is John Smith like a rooster? When his head is combed, of course.

Rogues who are hung out West are said to have died during a tight rope performance.

A young lady who fell dead in love with a fellow, revived when asked to name the day.

They voted down in Maine, lately, that the next March meeting be held in April.

Speaking of the fashions, there's not much *change* in gentlemen's pants this month.

There are plenty of pine orchards in Maine but no pine apples grow there.

True, time flies fast, but every musician of any *note* can *beat time.*

An Irishman said a coffin was the house in which a man lived after he was dead.

Cheap carriage for a photographer—A Dog Cart(e).

The first nautical person alluded to in the Scriptures is said to be Eve, because she was the first mate.

Circus proprietors wish it distinctly understood that the term "sawdust swindle," which occurs so often in New York papers, does not refer to their exhibition.

A QUAKER traveling, arriving at an inn, called for some porter, and, observing the pint deficient in quantity, thus addressed the landlord: "Pray, friend, how many bites to your beer dost thou brew in a day?" "Ten, sir," replied Boniface." And thou wouldst like to draw eleven if thou couldst?" rejoined Ebenezer. "Certainly," exclaimed the smiling landlord. "Then I will tell thee how, friend, added the Quaker; "fill thy measures."

Did you ever see a man fish around in the bottom of a tub of water for a piece of soap? At the first he simply reaches down upon it to pick it right up, and is very much surprised to find that he hasn't got it. Then he approaches it more cautiously, puts his hand over it, and then commences groping around until he gets every finger upon it, and then squeezes it tight, and—misses it. He looks at it for a moment before making another effort, and fills up the interval with a few remarks. The third attempt is a sort of semi-circle, described with a great deal of sagacity, but is a failure. Other remarks follow. Then he makes a sucession of dives and slops the water over his clothes, and drenches the carpet, and catches hold of the soap several times, and lets go of it again, and screams at the top of his voice, and finally, in perfect despair, sits down on the floor and actually howls.

A CALIFORNIA MONSTER.

The Murderer of Eight Women—A Brother Killed in Attempting to Liberate the Prisoner.

A few weeks ago a criminal, who gave tque name of Mortimer, was tried in Sacramento, California, for the murder of a woman who had been his paramour. He was sentenced to death. It was said that he had destroyed the lives of eight women with whom he had maintained illicit relations. No starry-eyed girl of romance was ever made than that which was cited against him at his last trial. A few days since the keeper of the jail at Sacramento where Mortimer was confined, was startled by the ringing of a bell in the interior of the prison to which none but an intruder or prisoner had before from his cell could obtain access. He took his revolver and entered the inner enclosure, when he was confronted by a person with a revolver in his hand and his face concealed by a white handkerchief. The keeper fired instantly and with effect as the disguised man, who fled into the prison in the direction of Mortimer's cell, before which he fell and died. it was the brother of the criminal, a young man who resided in Lynn, Mass., where he maintained a respectable character. His brother had gone from home fifteen years ago, and in the interval nothing had been heard from him until the recent receipt of a letter signifying that he was in peril of his life, and beseeching his brother to come to him. No way of aiding the wretched murderer appeared possible except through the daring stratagem of scaling the prison walls and taking the chance of overpowering the jailor and liberating the prisoner. The procession of Mr. Mortimer's victims must pass frequently before him in the night season. To them will now be added the image of his brother, who perished in the effort to rescue him from a fate which he should have met long ago, and who seems to have deserved a better kinsman and better fate.

The Thaddeus Stevens Orphan Asylum.

The announcement that the executors of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens are about to apply the residue of his estate to the founding of the orphan home designed by him, will make the extract of his will given below of interest. Mr. Stevens, it is known, left a considerable estate, a portion of which was disposed of in legacies and the creation of annuities. The residue, estimated at various amounts, from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars, he directed to be paid to his nephew, Thaddeus Stevens, on the following conditions: If for five years he totally abstains from drinking spirituous liquors, one-fourth; after ten years of similar abstinence, one-fourth more, and the remainder under similar conditions, in fifteen years. These conditions the resiuary legatee having failed to comply with, the bulk of the estate will be devoted to the establishment of the orphan home, provided for in the following extract from Mr. Stevens' will.

"If the aggregate sum shall then amount to fifty thousand dollars, without which no further disposition thereof can be made, I give it all to my trustees, to erect, establish, and endow a house of refuge for the support of homeless, indigent orphans—those shall be deemed orphans who have lost either parent. I desire twenty thousand dollars to be expended in the erection of suitable buildings, the residue to be secured in permanent securities, bearing not less than six per cent. per annum. I wish the buildings to be erected in the city of Lancaster, south of East King street, provided sufficient ground, not less than two acres, shall be donated therefor. If not, then on the west (north) side of said street, on the same conditions. If sufficient ground should not be gratuitously offered, then I desire it to be built at Columbia, on the old playground and pleasant recollections of their far distant home.

"The orphans who cannot be bound out may remain in the institution until the age of fifteen years, and longer if infirm, at the discretion of the authorities. They shall be carefully educated in the various branches of English education, and in all industrial trades and pursuits. This must be left to the discretion of the authorities. No preference shall be shown of race or color in the admission or treatment—neither poor Germans, Irish, or Mahommedans, nor any other, on account of their race, or of the religion of their parents must be excluded. All the inmates shall be educated in the same dress and manner without regard to color. They shall be fed at the same table, the dormitories to be under the direction of the authorities.

INEBRIETY.

Growth of the Appetite for Drink.

Dr. George Burr, of Binghampton, has written a paper on the "Pathology of Inebriation," which is published in the proceedings of the third meeting of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, held last October. He maintains that inebriety is not a vice, but a disease; and that the irresistible and inordinate desire for alcoholic liquors must be referred to the condition of the nutritive apparatus. He compares the propensity to the impulse to relieve the sensation of hunger during protracted starvation, or the desire for water when long deprived of it. In the lower animals nutrition is merely a physical process. In man it is partly intellectual, for he understands the relation between food and satisfying his appetites. Dr. Burr, after drawing a distinction between natural and morbid appetites, says: "The love of drink is the most frequent manifestation of morbid appetite, and the most widely prevalent. In a former paper, I intimated a belief that there existed in man a natural inclination for the moderate use of ardent spirits. That belief is still entertained. When used normally, they become one of the class of condiments whose physiological effects are to render food savory and appetizing, and to produce agreeable sensations of taste. To this extent the desire for alcoholic, as well as other stimuli, may be said to be normal.

"In this moderate and not unnatural desire for liquor, however, lies the great danger; for out of it an unnatural craving for alcoholic drinks is apt to be developed. "It is here that we must look for the first departure from a healthy condition, and for the first manifestations of diseased action. This early stage is marked by an occasional desire to drink, which recurs at shorter and shorter intervals, and a propensity, likewise gradually increasing, for a greater quantity at each time. This stage has long been believed to be one of voluntary indulgence, for which the subject of it was morally responsible. The drinker has been held as criminal for his example has been most severely censured. This habit, occasional indulgence, and his however, must be regarded as the first intimations of the approaching disease—the stage of invasion, precisely as sensations of *mal-aise* and chills usher in a febrile attack."

"The formative stage of inebriety continues for a longer or shorter period, when, as is well known, more frequent repetitions of the practice of drinking are to be observed. The impulse to drink grows stronger and stronger, the will-power is overthrown, and their entire organism becomes subject to the fearful demands for stimulus. It is now that the stage of confirmed inebriation is formed, and *dypso-mania* fully established." The constant introduction of alcohol into the system, coming with the fluids and permeating the tissues adds fuel to the already enkindled flame and intensifies the propensity to an irresistable degree. Nothing now satisfies short of complete intoxication, and, not until the unhappy subject of the disease falls senseless and completely overcome, will he cease his efforts to gratify the most insatible desire.

The Wheat Crop.

The Agricultural Department at Washington reports the condition of winter grain as follows: Wheat on the northern belt is generally exempt from winter injury. In the Middle States a great improvement upon the showing last Spring is everywhere conceded, especially in New Jersey, where the crop is particularly clear. The Southern States are less favorable than last year. Ohio makes far more favorable returns than last year. Kentucky, an unfavorable cast, with indications of future improvement as the weather becomes settled. In Indiana and Illinois the unfavorable reports outnumbered the rose-colored. The dry autumn retarded seeding and germinating, and left the plants too weak and shallow-rooted to endure well the effects of winter's changes of temperature. Similar causes effect the condition of wheat in Missouri, but a great improvement over last year is reported, and a still more favorable condition exists in Kansas. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, as is known, very little wheat is produced, but full reports are given of such experiments. The indications from California, the banner wheat year of great abundance, scarcely a county reporting an unfavorable condition. As a whole, the wheat prospect at the close of the winter is more favorable than at the same date in 1872.

Sympathy as a Business.

A Vienna paper relates an amusing incident which occurred to a great lady just recovered from a long and severe illness. Seated in her boudoir, she was looking over the cards of condolence that had been left at her while sick. Among the names of Counts and Barons, and other aristocratic sympathizers emblazoned with coronets and coats-of-arms, she came across a simple card with the plain inscription of "Hermann Berger." In vain the lady asked who Hermann Berger was. None of her servants could give her any information on the subject, but the individual had been a remarkably handsome young man. The lady's curiosity was excited, and she gave orders to admit the person in case he should call again. The order was punctually obeyed, and on the next day Hermann received a really charming young man, dressed in exquisite taste, who evidently appeared greatly embarassed at the honor of a tete-a-tete with the still charming, though somewhat faded beauty. "I can hardly find words," said the lady, with a blush, "to thank you for sympathy which you have manifested for a stranger." "I beg you will say nothing, gracious lady," stammered the dandy, "but I am the agent of Messrs. A. B., the undertakers."

A Man Burns Himself to Death.

The Xenia (O.) *Torchlight* gives the following particulars of the recent suicide of Richard Williamson:

"Richard Williamson, a man 35 years of age, who for some years past suffering from mental derangement, terminated his life in the following fearful manner: He fancied in his deranged condition that he must sacrifice himself on the altar as a burnt offering for the cause of Christ. So firm was he in this resolve that his wife, a short time since, through fear, abandoned the house. On Saturday, the 26th, he devoted most of the day to gathering into his log house, which he termed his altar, brush, straw, etc., preparatory to his dreadful and self-immolation. About 8 o'clock he fired the building, ascending to the funeral pile, and there, upon bended knees, remained until the devouring flames ended his life. Mr. Furnas, who resided near by, used every exertion to rescue the unfortunate man, but was unable to avail. The deceased man is of good family and was in fair circumstances. The light from the burning dwelling was visible at Spring Valley."

The Statistics Man on Pie.

The statistics man has been at work again, and this time he has occupied himself with New England's favorite article of food, pie. It seems we are gradually and surely deteriorating our race by an indulgence in pie; that we are becoming helpless victims to the luring squash and the insinuating pumpkin; the aromatic and mysterious mince and the lurid cranberry. Open-cooked fruits and latticed currant are creeping insidiously into our constitutions and undermining them. If philanthropy does not soon begin its charitable work, we shall all fall before the deadly wiles of crust. This is terrible, indeed, and pie-makers take upon themselves a fearful responsibility in tempting us with their dangerous delicacies. It seems we are a race of pie tataphagists. It is dreadful to reflect upon. Another fascinating but deadly stimulant is now added to alcohol and tobacco. Pie is contraband. Who would have thought it. Farewell, dyspepsia; farewell, biliousness; farewell, headaches; and welcome health and prosperity. The demon that is degenerating us has been discovered at last, and his name is Pie.

Employers Appeal to Scripture.

The Manchester *Examiner* says that the following is the reply of a firm at Rotherham to a union deputation, which solicited an advance of wages: In the carrying out of our works we acknowledge the principles laid down in God's Word, which recognizes most fully the two classes, viz masters and servants, and lengthily goes into the duties, obligations and responsibilities of each, and, as far as we know it, we carry out those principles—imperfectly, it may be—but we do not find in that Word the slightest reference to any intermediate class between masters and servants; in fact, to do so, in effect, would be to destroy the relationship between the two. We, therefore, respectfully decline to allow any person or persons to step between us and our workmen.

THE medicine standard recently captured from the Modoos consisted of a monk skin tied to the end of a stick, with a bundle of feathers and beads attached to the skin.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

Part of the Crew Separated from the Vessel.

DEATH OF CAPT. HALL.

Foul Play Suspected by Dr. Hayes.

The North Pole Almost in Sight.

SEAL AND BEAR FLESH USED AS FOOD.

Terrible Suffering from Cold and Hunger.

Sketch of Capt. Hall's Life.

Survivors of the Expedition.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., of May 9, says: The steamer Walrus arrived from the oil fishery at the port of St. Johns this morning, bringing news that the steamer Tigress had come into Roberts' Bay eighteen miles from here, having on board nineteen survivors of Hall's Arctic Expedition. The following are the names of the rescued: H. C. Tyson, assistant navigator; Frederick Meyer, meteorologist; John Heron, steward; W. C. Krugen, seaman; Frederick Auting, seaman; William Wademan, seaman; Frederick Auting, seaman; Gustavus T. Linguist, seaman; Peter Johnston, seaman; William Jackson, cook; Esquimaux Joe, interpreter; Hannah and child, Esquimaux; Hans Christian, of Kane's Expedition; Hans Christian's wife and four children, the youngest only eight months old. This party, which had landed from the Polaris, was driven from her by a gale which burst her moorings, on the 15th of October, 1872, in latitude seventy-two degrees thirty-two minutes.

When they first saw the Polaris she was under steam and canvass and making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland Island. She had no boats left out of the six which she brought with her from the port of New York. Two were lost in the Northern Expedition, two were landed on the ice with Captain Tyson's party, one was burned for firewood to make water for the crew, and the other is on board the Tigress.

The Polaris was in command of Captain Buddington, who had thirteen of the crew along with him. Captain Hall died of apoplexy and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he attained a latitude of eighty-two degress sixteen minutes. He seemed in his usual health, and had called the crew into the forecastle to read and explain the chart. The Southern States are less favorable than last year. Ohio makes far more favorable returns than last year. Kentucky, an unfavorable cast, with indications of future improvement as the weather becomes settled. In Indiana and Illinois the unfavorable reports outnumbered the rose-colored. The dry autumn retarded seeding and germinating, and left the plants too weak and shallow-rooted to endure well the effects of winter's changes of temperature. Similar causes effect the condition of wheat in Missouri, but a great improvement over last year is reported, and a still more favorable condition exists in Kansas. In Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska, as is known, very little wheat is produced, but full reports are given of such experiments. The indications from California, the banner wheat year of great abundance, scarcely a county reporting an unfavorable condition. As a whole, the wheat prospect at the close of the winter is more favorable than at the same date in 1872.

Sympathy as a Business.

A Vienna paper relates an amusing incident which occurred to a great lady just recovered from a long and severe illness. Seated in her boudoir, she was looking over the cards of condolence that had been left at her while sick. Among the names of Counts and Barons, and other aristocratic sympathizers emblazoned with coronets and coats-of-arms, she came across a simple card with the plain inscription of "Hermann Berger." In vain the lady asked who Hermann Berger was. None of her servants could give her any information on the subject, but the individual had been a remarkably handsome young man. The lady's curiosity was excited, and she gave orders to admit the person in case he should call again. The order was punctually obeyed, and on the next day Hermann received a really charming young man, dressed in exquisite taste, who evidently appeared greatly embarassed at the honor of a tete-a-tete with the still charming, though somewhat faded beauty. "I can hardly find words," said the lady, with a blush, "to thank you for sympathy which you have manifested for a stranger." "I beg you will say nothing, gracious lady," stammered the dandy, "but I am the agent of Messrs. A. B., the undertakers."

A Man Burns Himself to Death.

The Xenia (O.) *Torchlight* gives the following particulars of the recent suicide of Richard Williamson:

"Richard Williamson, a man 35 years of age, who for some years past suffering from mental derangement, terminated his life in the following fearful manner: He fancied in his deranged condition that he must sacrifice himself on the altar as a burnt offering for the cause of Christ. So firm was he in this resolve that his wife, a short time since, through fear, abandoned the house. On Saturday, the 26th, he devoted most of the day to gathering into his log house, which he termed his altar, brush, straw, etc., preparatory to his dreadful and self-immolation. About 8 o'clock he fired the building, ascending to the funeral pile, and there, upon bended knees, remained until the devouring flames ended his life. Mr. Furnas, who resided near by, used every exertion to rescue the unfortunate man, but was unable to avail. The deceased man is of good family and was in fair circumstances. The light from the burning dwelling was visible at Spring Valley."

The Statistics Man on Pie.

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earlier years he was a blacksmith, working at the forge, and his robust development, beyond question, was in some measure attributable to the exercise of that ardent occupation. He was in no wise a scientific or highly educated man, but had a remarkably practical mind, with a great deal of force of character. He had never studied the science of navigation even, though he was, through experience and aptitude, as competent to navigate a ship or conduct an overland exploring expedition as any of the daring band of discoverers that had endeavored to solve the great Arctic problem. He sailed northward in 1860 in search of Sir John Franklin, since which time his name and fame have been the common property of the world. Captain Hall left Cincinnati in May, 1871, for his third voyage to the Arctic regions, and died the November following. He leaves a wife and two children, a boy and girl, the latter about fifteen years of age. Mrs. Hall left for New York on Friday last.

Landing of the Survivors at St. Johns—Statement by One of the Rescued—How Captain Hall Died —Terrible Sufferings on the Ice.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 12.—Intense excitement prevails here owing to the landing of the Tyson party this afternoon. Tyson and Meyers remained on board until they were supplied with clothing by the American Consul. All look well and are in good health and spirits.

Captain Hall left eighteen days after returning from the first expedition. He was paralyzed before his death and gradually sunk, dying at 3:25 A. M.

Myers says he never gave up the hope of being rescued, but never wants to get into so tight a corner again. The party never could have reached here but for the *Esquimaux.*

Meyers makes the following statement: Capt. Hall returned from the sledge expedition on October 24th and was taken ill on the same night. The next morning he found the left side of his body paralyzed. He remained in that condition for three days, when he got better. In a few days he relapsed, and became delirious, and so continued until the morning of November 8th, when he died.

When the party separated from the ship it was quite dark, and the darkness continued for about two months, with but a couple hours light daily. We managed well so long as we had a snow house to shelter us, but we had to take to the boat and on another ice field, which was too small for a house, and we were only kept warm by burning seal fat and blood, and burning fat in pans, the last of which also served as a signal light at night. We have suffered most since the night of the 23d of April. The sea washed over the ice with great force. The women and children were under the boat, while the men were outside, trying to keep the boat from being washed away. Some of the men were washed off several times. After being rescued their feet and hands swelled and sickness set in, but they recovered, and are now almost entirely well.

Tyson says that his statement, sent to the New York *Herald* last Friday, contained all the facts. He can give nothing more than his notes of adventure since leaving the Polaris, and which he will not publish now. He thinks that the party with the Polaris may get home, even though the vessel is destroyed. All on board the Polaris were well. The statements published some time since respecting relics of the Franklin expedition being sent home are untrue. Hall's last words, as recorded, were communicating since the return of the Congress in 1871.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

FIVE thousand panes of glass were broken in Cambridge City, O., by a recent hail-storm.

MORTIMER, the condemned murderer in San Francisco, has made four "attempts" at suicide. He says he is insane.

FORT SMITH, Arkansas, has a woman blacksmith, who can throw a mule and shoe him in fifteen minutes by the clock.

A DISPATCH from Berlin states that the report that an attempt was made to assassinate the Emperor at St. Petersburg is without foundation.

JOHN C. DIMMICK, a lawyer of New York, committed suicide at his residence in Bloomingburg, on Saturday, by shooting. He was affected with dyspepsia in an aggravated form.

A GREEK banker has bought the city of Parge, situated on the Adriatic, half way between Corfu and the Greek mainland, with its territory, double harbor, fort, and 4,000 inhabitants.

THE *Churchman* computes that, while the increase of membership in the Methodist Church during the year 1872 was four per cent. of the total number of communicants, the increase in the Protestant Episcopal Church during the same time was six per cent.

THE Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed to the United States Consul at St. John's, to inform the department of the best means to bring the remains of the Polaris to Washington. If no other conveyance is presented, the Government will dispatch a steamer to the bay of Roberts.

ABOUT three weeks ago, a woman was received at the Cottage Hospital of Minneapolis, suffering with a disease—nine distinct tumors caused by alcoholic drinks, but which in her case arose from the use of opium. She is said to be the daughter of a respectable New York physician.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

ST. LOUIS.

Convention of Congressmen.

NEEDS OF THE WEST AND SOUTH EXPLAINED.

Improved Water Lines to the Ocean Wanted.

THE PERILS OF NAVIGATION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Thirty-Six Wrecked Steamers in Graveyard Bend.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The Convention of Congressmen, which was called to meet in this city at noon to-day, assembled, and, after being called to order, a permanent organization was effected.

Address of Mayor Brown.

Mayor Brown then delivered an address, in which, after bidding the Congressmen present a most cordial and hearty welcome on behalf of the whole people of St. Louis, and one which he hoped would make the memory of their visit pleasant, he said: It was not our purpose in inviting you here to-day to merely discuss our local attractions, neither was it our desire to invite you here for the purpose of bringing undue influence to bear upon you, and thereby endeavor to secure your committal to legislation calculated to take advantage of or injure any portion of our common country. We have designated this assembly as a Convention, but in character it is more of an informal and friendly conference. We desire to submit a plain, practical exhibit of the needs of the West and South in improved water lines to the ocean. We do not desire to excite discussion, nor do we ask any vote in advance on legislative propositions, nor do we intend to embarrass you by strict parliamentary proceedings.

The Mayor then refers to the necessity of improved water routes to the seaboard, and notes what the Government has done for the sea coast in the way of protection to life and property, and claims that the same should be done for the West; and to illustrate the peril of navigation on the Mississippi river, he says that in one bend of that river, only four miles in extent, there lie the wrecks of thirty-six steamers, damning up the way, and that it is appropriately called Graveyard Bend. He says not only the West and South are interested in moving obstructions from and the deepening of the channels of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, but the whole country, and also foreign nations, for the cheap transit of the products of the Mississippi valley has, and must always have, great influence on the markets of the world. He also cites the fact that in consequence of the high rates of freight to the seaboard, many farmers have actually burned their corn because it could not be marketed without bringing them in debt. In view of these and various other drawbacks to trade and business of the West, he appeals to the Congressmen to consider the situation and accord that aid which will remove the trouble.

Address of Hon. Henry T. Blow.

Hon. Henry T. Blow then delivered an address on the general objects of the conference. He begged Congressmen to believe that we are rational in all our feelings and aims, and would scorn to receive at your hands a single favor that would be unjust to any part of the country. We therefore address you as representatives of the whole country, as statesmen bound by no narrow lines, as honest men, regarding it as your highest duty as well as your truest pleasure to 'investigate the conditions and claims of the feeble and strong alike, and to mete out equal and exact justice to all.

The speaker then referred to the necessity of a return to specie payments, and urged Congress to effect this at as early a day as practicable. Referring to the requirements of agriculture, mining and manufactures, he said cheap transportation was the great thing needed; the country is threaded with railroads over which passengers and freight can be transported in all directions, but a feeling has grown up in this valley, as well as in other parts of the country, that there is an existing and extending combination on the part of these corporations against the interest of the producing classes. He then paid a glowing tribute to the railroad system of the country as the proudest monument of progress ever reared by mortal hands, and to-day as the glory of a republic enthroned in the midst of its created wealth. He urged generous treatment of these great representatives of capital, labor and enterprise, and said that he who would unduly impede their progress will soon learn that the march of American enterprise cannot be arrested by mere ignorance, and that our plighted faith can never be disturbed by senseless repudiation or schemes of narrow demagogues.

THE MODOC WAR.

Another Battle.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Dispatches from San Francisco of the 12th, state that couriers from the Lava Beds bring news that Captain Hasbrouck's command was attacked by a party of Modocs, and four soldiers and one of the Warm Spring Indians were killed, and six soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian were wounded. The attack was sudden and the troops were taken by surprise. After the first fire of the Modocs, Captain Hasbrouck rallied his men and charged on the Modocs, who retreated into the woods, scattering in all directions. Several volleys were fired upon them, but it is not known whether any were killed. The troops captured twenty-five horses belonging to the Modocs. Capt. Hasbrouck also captured six boxes of carbine cartridges which had been captured by the Indians a short time ago while being sent to the front. Thirty-three Modocs were in the fight, and they were commanded by Captain Jack, wearing the uniform of General Canby.

The Savages Cut Off from Their Stronghold.

When the last courier left General Davis' camp, the troops were between the Lava Beds and the Modocs, who were entirely out of their lava stronghold. The artillery will be moved to the side of the lake to prevent the Modocs from returning to the Lava Beds, and the balance of the force will immediately follow and exterminate them. It is the opinion of Captain Hasbrouck that the Modocs are almost entirely out of ammunition.

The Bodies of Soldiers Mutilated.

The bodies found by the expedition that went in search of Lieutenant Cranston's party were those of Lieutenant Cranston, Sergeant Zelig, Corporal Mooney, bugler Morah, and privates Albin and Bloom. Some were badly mutilated. Lieutenant Cranston was scalped, as was also one other. Louis Webber was buried on the 26th ult. He had been dug up and tendons of his legs taken out. All bodies buried on that date had been burned more or less.

Another Account of the Attack by the Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12—LAVA BEDS, May 11, 9 A. M.—Dispatches from Lieut. Boyle's camp state that at sunrise yesterday the Modocs came into camp and fired on the picket guard. The command of Capt. Hasbrouck was scouting all day, and returned to Sarras lake for water. They were making efforts to secure some by digging. None could be found. McKay was sent back to Lieut. Boyle's camp. As escort battery B, Fourth Artillery, G and B troops of the First Cavalry left, the distance being seventeen miles. It occupied all night till the dawn of day. Capt. Jack and his band rode within one hundred yards of the camp. All dismounted and charged on the camp, firing into the herd and guard. The first volley stampeded the herd, and while the men were getting under arms, the Modocs gave volley after volley, killing four soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian. A rally was made and the charge sounded. This time McKay and some of his men united, and drove the Modocs into the timber, capturing twenty-one ponies and three pack mules. One Modoc was left on the field, and six bodies were packed on mules before they retreated. The trail was covered with gore. The Indians beat a hasty retreat toward the McLode range of mountains.

Captain Hasbrouck handled his men dexterously. They are now furnished with five days' supplies. Water is very scarce, which deters a long stay in the field.

General Davis is determined to keep them moving until the last Modoc is killed. He thinks the soldiers gain greater courage, as they have them on open ground.

Two soldiers are reported mortally wounded. Captain Hasbrouck thinks the Modocs have no ammunition except what is in their pouches, as they lost their entire stock of ammunition in this fight.

There were thirty-three Modocs engaged. No squaws were seen during the fight or by the scouts.

Captain Jack Receiving Aid.

There is a strong suspicion that Captain Jack is receiving aid from some unknown party. It appeared strange how he got six boxes of centre-primed cartridges. He did not capture them from our forces. It is certain he could not have picked up that amount after the battle of January 17th.

The Savages Fleeing.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—A dispatch from Yreka says the Modocs are twenty-five miles from the place of the last fight, hotly pursued by the troops and Warm Spring Indians.

—Lustigan, who is sentenced to be hanged in Morristown, N. J., on Thursday next, has given up all hope of escaping the gallows by starving himself to death, and now eats ravenously. He is as profane as ever, and continues to sing light songs.

—A dispatch from Fort Garry says the commissioner sent to the Indian country reports everything satisfactory, and that there is not the slightest cause for apprehensions of difficulty.

NEW YORK.

Stokes not yet Re-sentenced—The Indictment Against George Francis Train to Stand—Sale of Postal Cards Commenced—A Tweed Mortgage—An Old Case Decided—A Steamer Cut in Two and Four Men Drowned—The Labor Question—The Hat and Cap Makers and Journeymen Tailors Organizing.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1873.

The Labor Question.

The hat and cap makers hereabouts are organizing for an effort to secure better wages than five and six dollars a week of sixteen hours a day.

The journeymen tailors in the wholesale manufacturing branch of trade, who make from eight to ten dollars a week, working sixteen to seventeen hours a day, are reorganizing with the hope of improving their condition.

Postal Cards.

The postal authorities of this city ordered 500,000 postal cards, of which 275,000 arrived to-day. Their sale began at 11 o'clock, and during the succeeding three hours 200,000 were disposed of. They were chiefly purchased in large quantities for advertising purposes, a single firm taking 20,000.

Fatal Steamboat Collision.

The steamer Americus, while passing through Hell Gate to-day, came in collision with the steamer Hope, which runs between Blackwell's Island to Hart Island, cutting her in two. Four men were drowned from the Hope. The Americus sustained very little damage.

An Old Case Decided.

The case of Maria L. Mason against Henry A. Cram, involving one million dollars' worth of property, near Central Park, was decided to-day, the title of Cram being confirmed. The matter has been in litigation since 1839.

A Tweed Mortgage.

Judge Fancher to-day denied an application for an order postponing the sale of a portion of Wm. M. Tweed's property, which is to take place in a few days, to satisfy a mortgage of $300,000.

Stokes not yet Re-Sentenced.

Stokes was not re-sentenced to-day and his counsel says the question whether he will be re-sentenced before the case goes to the Court of Appeals is yet unsettled.

The Indictment Against Train.

The indictment against George Francis Train is to stand and an early day will be fixed for his trial.

Telegraphic Competition.

The Cotton Exchange to-day adopted resolutions in favor of telegraphic competition by sea and land.

Nixon's Case.

Nixon's counsel will appeal to the general term of the Supreme Court to-morrow for a stay of proceedings.

The Erie Vice Presidency.

Gen. Dyer consents to remain Vice President of the Erie Railway till June next.

BALTIMORE.

Meeting of the American Railroad Master Mechanics' Association.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The sixth annual session of the American Railroad Master Mechanics' Association convened this morning, H. M. Britton, President, in the chair. Seventy eight members were present. The proceedings of the last Convention, held in Boston, were presented and approved. Seventeen new members signed the Constitution. The President announced that the Committee on Reception last year had presented the Association with $3,000, which had been placed at interest. The committee on boiler incrustations was continued.

A resolution was adopted acknowledging the services of Professor J. A. Sewell, of the Normal University of Illinois, in analyzing water, and providing for his compensation.

N. E. Chapman, of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, Vice President of the Association, made a report on accepting invitations. A programme was adopted as follows: For Tuesday afternoon, an excursion to Annapolis and a visit to the Naval School; Wednesday afternoon, a visit to Druid Hill Park; Thursday afternoon, a visit to Mount Clare Works, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Friday, excursion to Washington City; Saturday, leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock A. M., *via* Gettysburg, thence to New York, and partake of a banquet in the evening.

The report of the committee on the comparative value of anthracite and bituminous coal and wood for generating steam was read and discussed, with particular reference to the best plan of using hard or soft coal.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning. After roll call a number of members entered the hall, making about one hundred and thirty present, representing all the most important railroads in the United States and Canada.

LOUISIANA.

The Civil War About Ended.

NEW IBERIA, May 13.—Mike Cooney's squad of mounted Metropolitans arrived here this afternoon by rail from St. Martinsville, to await the boat. Most of them were drunk and yelling on their march through the town like Indians. The Kellogg transport Ozark arrived at five o'clock with Badger's force, and took on cavalry and a piece of artillery and proceeded to Brashear, *en route* to New Orleans. A squad of fifty got off at Gerre Boune to install the Kellogg officers at Thibodeau.

Two companies of United States troops, with Col. Smith, left on the Minnie Avery for Brashear, where they have engaged transportation for New Orleans, and will probably arrive there to-morrow evening. Two companies of United States troops remain at St. Martinsville. Ten men and one of the officers of those who are in the service of the United State Marshal, Col. De Blanc, and several of his friends, surrendered, and are now on parole until Friday, when they will leave for New Orleans. The names of eleven for whom the Marshal has warrants have not been ascertained. Quiet now reigns in St. Martinsville, Col. De Blanc having accomplished his aims by showing to the world the inability of Kellogg to sustain his power without the aid of United States troops.

The Constitutional Convention.

Entire Session Occupied with the Judiciary Article.

A Philadelphia special of Tuesday to the *Evening Telegraph* says:

At yesterday afternoon's session, the fifteenth section was adopted, making all judges required to be learned in the law, except the Supreme Court Judges, elected by the people for terms of ten years, and vesting in the Governor the power of removal upon the address of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature, for any reasonable cause which may not be sufficient ground for impeachment.

The sixteenth section was taken up, which proposed the cumulative vote system in judicial elections. A substitute therefor was proposed by Mr. Carson, proposing the limited voting system.

Messrs. Buckalew, Dallas, Mann, Bigler and Patton favored the proposition, and Messrs. Darlington, Broomall and Struthers opposed it. Mr. Wetherill moved a new section, which, without disposing of the subject, the Committee arose and the Convention adjourned.

This morning the Convention, in Committee of the Whole, Gen. Harry White in the chair, took up section sixteen of the report of the Committee on Judiciary, the question being that of cumulative voting in election of Judges, proposed in an amendment by Mr. Carson, of Montgomery. The section is as follows:

SEC. 16. In all elections of Judges, whenever two or more are to be elected for the same term of service, each voter shall have as many votes as there are Judges to be elected, may give all his votes to the same number of persons than the whole number to be chosen, and the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Mr. Carson's amendment was agreed to, by ayes 42, nays 37. On the section as amended the ayes were 48 and the nays 29.

Section 17 was then passed without debate, as follows:

Should any two or more Judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, the Court shall, as soon after election as convenient, cast lots in priority of commission, and certify the result to the Governor, who shall issue their commissions in accordance therein.

The Convention then took up the 18th section of the report. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas, and all other Judges required to be learned in law, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees in perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of trust under this Commonwealth, nor under the United States, or any other State. Any Judge of the Supreme Court whose commission shall expire after the first day of January, 1874, and who shall have filled the full term, shall receive two-thirds of his annual salary thereafter for the remainder of his life. Any other Judge of any other court of record, who shall be in commission when this Constitution shall take effect, or who may thereafter be commissioned, and who shall have served for twenty consecutive years, and shall have attained the age of seventy years, may thereupon resign, and shall be entitled to receive two-thirds of his annual salary thereafter for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Bartholomew moved to strike out after the word "shall," which clause relates to pensioning judges, and advocated his amendment in a long and able speech. Mr. Bartholomew's amendment was adopted; ayes 54; nays 25.

Mr. Littleton moved to amend so as to require the State to pay all judges, and assess the cost upon counties. He argued that it was unjust to assess taxes on Philadelphia, and then by act of Assembly force her to pay the salaries of judges, which ought to be paid by the State out of taxes collected and fees paid.

Mr. John Price Wetherill advocated the amendment. After some further discussion the section as amended was adopted.

The Committee arose to sit again in the afternoon. The Convention took a recessuntil three o'clock.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HALIFAX.

Another Terrible Horror.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

Between 40 and 100 Persons Imprisoned in the Burning Pit.

SEVERAL KNOWN TO BE DEAD.

No Chance for Escape.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 13.—This community was startled to-night with the intelligence that a terrible explosion had occurred in the Drummond colliery, in Pictou county, at one o'clock to-day. Manager Quinn, Assistant Manager Richardson and forty of the workmen were in the pit when the explosion took place. Great excitement prevailed after the fearful occurrence, and crowds of people for miles around came rushing to the scene of the disaster, and saw one of those heart-rending scenes which is described by eye-witnesses as something surpassing beyond all conception, the recollection of which will never fade from the memory. Mothers, wives, sisters, children and friends crowded around the burning pit, mourning piteously the terrible fate of those below, their heart-rending cries being heard for a long distance.

Every effort has been and is now being made to rescue the men, but so far without success, and it is feared they have all perished. The fire up to this time (9 P. M.) is still raging. Assistance from Pictou and New Glasgow, where great excitement prevails, is at hand, and strenuous exertions are made to subdue the conflagration. This city is greatly excited over the news of the calamity.

Another Account of the Disaster.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A *Herald* special from Halifax locates the mine disaster at the village of Westville, county of Pictou, one hundred and three miles from Halifax, where there are three large collieries in full operation, employing quantities of coal. Navigation having recently opened, the workmen demanded increased wages, and several strikes occurred. One of the largest mines, called the Drummond colliery, owned by the Intercolonial Coal Company, has been closed for several days, and to-day the men returned to work. At half-past eleven a shot in the coal set fire to the slope, and half an hour after a fearful explosion took place, caused by the accumulation of gas during the time the mine was closed and about two o'clock a second explosion occurred, coming up the slope air shaft on the old trial shaft, with terrible force, and it is believed killing every one in mine, variously estimated at from forty to one hundred, including men and boys. Soon after the first explosion cries were heard at the foot of the shaft. Men were immediately lowered with ropes, and four of those below were brought up. Two men were going down the air shaft to render assistance, when a second explosion occurred, and were blown to pieces. There was such a small supply of water that little could be done to quench the flames, which were still raging fiercely at ten o'clock to-night. Dense masses of smoke are pouring out of all the openings and threatening to destroy all the surface buildings. There are no hope of saving any of those below, as all escape was cut off by the explosion. Many of the lost are married men with families.

FOREIGN.

The Money Markets of the Principal Cities of Germany Depressed—The Operation of the Bank Act in Austria Suspended—Conspiracy for the Overthrow of the Spanish Republic Discovered—The Pope's Condition Becoming Worse.

GERMANY.

The Money Market Depressed.

BERLIN, May 13.—The bourses of the principal cities of Germany are extremely depressed in consequence of the panic in Vienna. The Government, with a view to their relief, will introduces a measure into the Diet applying Prussia's share of the war contribution to the purchase of bills and public securities, to advances for the accommodation of merchants and to the redemption of the debt for railway works.

ITALY.

The Pope.

ROME, May 13.—The Pope was very feeble yesterday. He had a fainting fit which lasted an hour. To-day his condition was rather worse, showing excessive debility. This is the eighty-first birth-day of His Holiness. He was unable to give audience to deputations which called at the Vatican to tender their congratulations.

SPAIN.

Carlist Conspiracy Discovered.

MADRID, May 13.—A Carlist conspiracy for the overthrow of the Republic has been discovered in this city. Three of the conspirators have been arrested. Senor Sagosta has disappeared from Madrid.

AUSTRIA.

Operation of the Bank Act Suspended.

VIENNA, May 13.—The operation of the bank act has been suspended.

WEATHER REPORT.

Probabilities for To-Day.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1873, 1 A. M.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, northwesterly winds, veering to southeasterly and southwesterly, low temperature, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For Canada and New England, northwesterly winds, rising barometer, very cool and generally clear weather.

For the upper lakes and northwest, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, falling barometer, warmer and cloudy weather and rain.

For the Gulf States and Tennessee, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain.

For the south Atlantic States, increasingly cloudy weather, rising temperature, southerly winds and rain.

Reports are generally missing from west of the Mississippi.

Daily Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.
METEOROLOGICAL RECORD,
MAY 13, 1873.—10:48 P. M.

(Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.)

Cincinnati, O.	63	N	Fair.
Cairo, Ill.	62	Calm	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	54	E	Fair.
Indianapolis, Ind.	55	N	Fair.
Keokuk	59	E	Threat'g.
Leavenworth, Kan.	67	SE	Fair.
La Crosse	43	NE	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	66	SW	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	64	S	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	65	Calm	Threat'g.
New Orleans, La.	66	SE	Clearing.
Omaha, Neb.	62	E	Threat'g.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	46	Calm	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	70	S	Heavy rain
St. Louis, Mo.	63	E	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	40	S	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	66	S	Slight rain.

Monthly Weather Review—April, 1873.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.
STORMS.

During this month seven storms have been felt over a portion or nearly the whole of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. The paths of their centres have, approximately, been traced upon the War Department Weather Maps, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The centre of that of April 1 and 2 passed over Missouri, Illinois and Michigan into Canada, sending out a minor disturbance over the middle Atlantic coast; accompanied by brisk to high winds, and heavy rain in all the States east of the Rocky Mountains, except that it was partly snow and sleet over northern New England, the lake region and the northwest; it was felt as a very severe storm from northern Texas to the lakes and northwest.

April 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7—over Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and lower Michigan into Canada; accompanied by brisk and occasionally high winds, and sending out several minor disturbances to the eastward; also by rain areas, generally light, from the Missouri and Ohio valleys east and middle Atlantic coasts to the lakes and St. Lawrence valley, except over the lake region, where it was partly snow.

April 7, 8, 9 and 10—over Texas, Arkansas, Illinois and Lake Michigan into Canada, sending out a branch over the Ohio valley, middle Atlantic coast and to the south of New England; both accompanied by brisk and high winds; also by rain, generally heavy, from Texas to Minnesota and eastward to the Atlantic coast, except that it was partly snow over the Upper Lakes and Northwest; it was followed by severe "norther" in Texas on the 8th.

April 10, 11, 12 and 13—over the Northwest, and developed into two; one passing over the Lower Lakes into Canada, accompanied by brisk and occasionally high winds and by rain or snow from Missouri and Kentucky to the Lakes; the other over the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic coast, and thence slowly northeastward, preceded by severe northwesterly gales, rain, sleet and snow from Chesapeake Bay to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the lower St. Lawrence valley.

April 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19—eastward over Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas to Iowa and Missouri, then diminishing in intensity and breaking up into, and sending out to the eastward over the lower lakes, several minor disturbances, and another to the Middle Atlantic coast, moving thence very slowly on the 17, 18 and 19 along the New England coast to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as quite a severe storm; it was accompanied by rain, generally heavy, over the entire country, east of the Rocky Mountains, except that it was partly snow over northern New England, the Lake region and the Northwest; on the 12, 13, 14 and 15 it was felt as a very severe storm of rain, sleet and snow in Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota, on the afternoon and night of the 14th and morning of the 15th as a very severe "norther" in Texas; east of the Mississippi numerous minor disturbances were left, producing light rain or snow.

April 21, 22 and 23—southeastward over Dakota, the lower Missouri and lower Ohio valleys and beyond the Carolinas; attended by fresh to very brisk winds, and by areas of generally light rain or snow from Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina to Minnesota, the lakes and Massachusetts, and followed by a severe "norther" in Indian Territory on the 22d, and in Texas on the 23d and 24th.

April 27, 28 and 29—over Indian Territory to Kentucky, then apparently developing into and disappearing to the eastward as several minor disturbances; accompanied by fresh and brisk winds and rain from the interior of the Gulf States to the lakes and Massachusetts, which was generally heavy over the interior and along the Atlantic coast.

RAIN-FALL.

The returns for the month from the Signal Service Stations show that there has been an excess of rain and snow over southern New England, lower lake region, from Indiana and southern Michigan to Kansas, Iowa and southern Minnesota, and over central Alabama and southeastern Georgia, varing from 0.65 inch to 3.06 inches, being greatest in Illinois and Missouri. Elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains there has been a deficiency of from 0.07 inch to 3.87 inches, been most marked in the Western Gulf States.

TEMPERATURE.

During the month the weather has been generally colder than usual east of the Rock Mountains and colder than April of last year at the Rocky Mountain stations and eastward. The mean temperature for the month, taken from the Signal Service reports, and compared with that for a number of years at the same stations, or others close by, is lower from Kansas and Missouri to Minnesota, 3° to 8°, in the Middle States and New England, 2° to 5°, in New England and from Kentucky to the Gulf 0.5° to 3°, while in the South Atlantic States it varies a little above and below.

The same, compared with that of last year, is lower on the Rocky Mountain stations 2° to 6°, thence eastward 0.5° to 8°, the difference being greatest over the Northwest and the Middle States.

THE RIVERS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 13, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 P. M., May 13th, 1873:

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.		
			Rise.		*Fall.*
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft. in.
St. Paul	8	11	00	00	3
Fort Benton	0	0	00	00	00
Omaha	6	4	00	00	1
Keokuk	11	5	00	5	00
Quincy	6	6	00	8	00
Pittsburgh	8	0	00	00	6
Cincinnati	37	4	00	00	1 4
Louisville	15	00	1	00	00
Cairo	27	11	00	00	00
Vicksburg	39	2	00	00	00
Shreveport	12	7	00	00	2
Nashville	23	09	00	5	00 00
New Orleans	2	9	00	2	00 00
Marietta	20	8	00	00	8
Evansville	24	00	00	00	00 8
New Geneva	7	4	00	00	2 2
Freeport	1	3	00	00	9 9
Oil City	2	7	00	00	6 6
Confluence	2	4	00	00	00 11
Jefferson	10	3	00	00	00 7

JAS. B. MURRAY,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

St. Louis, May 13.—Arrived—Beaver, Illinois river; Fannie Lewis, Ouachita river; Julia, Yazoo river; Ben Campbell, Memphis; Fleeting, upper Mississippi; Garrott, New Orleans; Kinsy, Kansas City. Departed—Bon Accord, Cairo; New Boston, Illinois river; Rob Roy and Johnson, Keokuk; Capital City, Vicksburg; Dismel, Fort Smith; Belle Lee, Memphis; Lake Superior, St. Paul. River rising. Clear and warm; heavy rain last night.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—Warm and rainy. River rising slowly. Departed—Iron Mountain and barges, St. Joseph, St. Louis; Mary Miller, tow boats Ironsides, Diamond and Smoky City, Ohio river; City of Quincy and Thompson Dean, New Orleans; City of Augusta and Dove, Tennessee. White river. The Westwind, recently sunk in the Arkansas river, arrived, and goes to Mound City for repairs.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—Arrived—United States, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2; Madison and Pat. Rogers. Memphis. Departed—United States and Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Grey Eagle, Henderson; Madison, St. Louis. River stationary; canal 15 feet 3 inches, with 13 feet 3 inches in Indian chute. Warm and cloudy.

EVANSVILLE, May 13.—Cloudy, light rain this evening; mercury 59 to 74. River 6 inches. Up—Idlewind, 2 A. M.; Fayette and Roberts, 9 P. M. Down—Mary Ament, 1 P. M.; Tarascon, 1:15; R. R. Lee, generally with moderate trips. Business very dull.

CAIRO, May 13.—Arrived—Lady Lee, Red river, 4 P. M.; Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati; City of Chester, St. Louis, 6; Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Great Republic, St. Louis, 5; Lady Lee, St. Louis, 8 P. M. River risen 1 foot, cloudy; mercury seven-two.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—River 37 feet 6 inches; falling. Arrived—Alaska and Mollie Ebert, St. Louis. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Juniata, Pittsburgh. Weather clear and cool.

LITTLE ROCK, May 13.—River falling; 8 feet by the gauge. Departed—Ruth and Exporter, for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—No arrivals. Departed—Jno. Kilgour.

BURNED TO DEATH.

A Man Burned to Death at a "Teazing" Furnace at Lorenz & Wightman's Glass Works.

Coroner West last evening held an inquest on the body of Xavier Berger who was found burned to death at a "Teazing" furnace at Lorez & Wightman's glass works on Smallman, between Twenty-seventh street and Seventh street, Twelfth ward. It appears from the evidence adduced that about half-past five o'clock officer E. H. Warren was called into the works by some parties who stated that a man was dead inside. The deceased had been missing for about some time back of suffering from weakness, and drank quite heavily. It is supposed that he was intoxicated while at work and that while firing up the furnace, he fell against the bar and was burned to death. Mr. Hale the boss "teazer" stated that he came up, out of the cinder pit of the furnace, about half-past five o'clock and saw the deceased leaning against the furnace and his clothing burning. He pulled him away. At the time he was in a standing posture, his face and the upper portion of his body having been partially consumed. The deceased presented a terrible appearance, his hands being partly burned off and the upper portion of his head and body, presenting nothing but a charred and blackened mass. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Berger was aged about sixty years and leaves a wife and five children. He was a native of Germany and employed as a "teazer" at Torenz & Wightman's glass works.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

THE Mayor disposed of fifty-seven cases from the lock-up yesterday morning.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters, Maggie Housman made an information charging Nellie Freel with an assault and battery. Warrant issued.

CHARLES SMULL has made an information before Alderman McMasters charging John Lingels with felonious assault. He alleges that the defendant threw a revolver and pointed it at his wife, threatening to blow her brains out. Warrant issued.

JERRY CARROLL has made an information against John McPherson, before Alderman McMasters, charging him with an aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that the defendant struck him over the head with a paving stone, inflicting an ugly wound. Warrant issued.

CORNELIUS PARKER last evening made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Michael White and John Eckelson with aggravated assault and battery and surety of the peace. He alleges that the defendants came to his house while he was at supper and admistered to him a terrible beating, so that he is unable to leave his bed. He also alleges that they threatened to take his life. The defendants were arrested and gave bail for a hearing on Saturday at four o'clock. The parties are all employed at the Pipetown rolling mills.

YESTERDAY afternoon before Alderman Neubert the hearing of the case of John Griffin who is charged with selling liquor to minors and also of committing an aggravated assault and battery came up. But he waived an examination and was held for court on both charges. After these cases had been disposed of, William Johnson made another information against him charging him with selling liquor at retail without a license. The defendant keeps a grocery store corner of Kirkpatrick street and Bedford avenue. He was also held on this charge.

The Best.

To buy the best china, and glassware, you should go to the Emporium, for such goods in Pittsburgh, the house of Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street.

BREVITIES.

—Tomato plants can be set out now. The 15th of May is gone, and with it, according to tradition, all danger from frost.

—Plenty of gulls darting over the surface of the Allegheny river these pleasant evenings. Quite a number were out last night.

—Mrs. Hobson regrets the loss of her pocket-book which some one picked from her pocket in the Allegheny Market house yesterday.

—Fred Riff was runaway with, last evening on North avenue, Allegheny. He was thrown out of his buggy and somewhat bruised. The buggy will need some repairs.

—The Williams case will be concluded in the U. S. District Court this morning. It is expected that the counsel on both sides will spread themselves quite extensively in the speech making line.

—A. Hiner, a printer, while returning home from work on Monday morning, was way-laid by foot-pads, on Wylie street, and robbed of a watch and chain and other valuables. The police were not about.

—The alarm of fire from box 12, at one o'clock yesterday afternoon was occasioned by a slight fire being discovered on the roof of a house on Liberty near Sixth street. It was extinguished without damage.

—The alarm of fire from box 61, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon was occasioned by a slight fire on the roof of Mr. Cramer's residence on Eighteenth street near Penn avenue. It was extinguished with little or no damage.

—At the annual election for directors of the Fifth Avenue Bank, held yesterday, the following gentlemen were chosen: Daniel Kinzer, Emil Foersiel, D. M. Armor, H. E. White, G. H. Meyer, J. W. Craig, J. A. Kaercher, H. H. Nieman, Wm. E. Stieren.

—The Bismarck Mills at Barnesville, Ohio, were burned on Sunday night. Loss about $10,000, covered by insurance. The fire was evidently caused by an attendant named Benjamin Middleton, whose charred remains were found under the ruins. Whisky!

—Henry Coulter, failing to secure admission into the race between Ellis Ward and John Biglin, challenges the winner to row him a five-mile race for a thousand dollars a side, at either Pittsburgh or Springfield—giving or taking suitable expenses. He has deposited two hundred dollars.

—Mrs. Martha P. Curwen, wife of John Curwen, M. D., Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Insane Asylum, died in Harrisburg on Monday. She was a most estimable lady, and leaves a void in the Institution over the female department, over which she exercised sympathetic and efficient control.

—Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, an alarm of fire was struck from box 27, Allegheny. It was occasioned by a slight fire on the roof of the residence of Dr. Arthurs, on North Diamond, near Federal street. It was caused by sparks from a chimney, and was put out with very little damage.

—The South Side soldiers and sailors held a meeting on Monday night at the office of Alderman Hoerr, when it was decided to meet again on Thursday evening and make final arrangements for Decoration Day, on which occasion Joseph Fuller will act as Marshal and Col. Cline as Master of Ceremonies.

—The citizens of Beaver Falls, it seems, are not content with the situation of affairs in reference to the Chinese cheap labor in force there, and propose holding another meeting next Friday evening, to consider the matter further. Arrangements have been made for the attendance of several eminent speakers.

—The Pittsburgh branch of the Evangelical Alliance has appointed the following committees to attend the grand meeting in New York next October: Revs. Drs. Scovel, Squiers, Douglass, Pershing, Noble and Clarke, and Revs. Messrs. Hanna, King and Crumb. The only layman named is Mr. W. J. Schmertz.

—Yesterday evening while Robert Robinhouse and a companion were driving along Union avenue, Allegheny, in a buggy their horse took fright and ran away. The buggy struck against a lamp post demolishing both lamp and buggy and throwing the men out bruising them considerably. Robinhouse receiving besides his other injuries a sprained ankle.

—Aleck Clark, a carpenter living in Rousenville, Pa., shot himself Sunday evening last with a pistol. The ball entered his body below the lower left rib, having been probably aimed at his heart. The unfortunate man is still alive, and the physicians are unable to predict the result. The affair is supposed to have been caused by domestic trouble, as Clark had parted from his wife.

—One hundred emigrants have arrived at Youngstown, O., from New York, they are engaged to work in the mines and take the place of the strikers. It is the intention of the Company to put a thousand newly arrived emigrants to work in the Churchill mines. Their arrival has caused great excitements and about a thousand miners have left the "Union" and gone to work on the old basis.

—The strike at the iron works of Waterman & Beaver, in Danville, ended in the defeat of the strikers. On Monday of last week three puddling furnaces were started with new hands, on Tuesday five furnaces were under way, and on Wednesday six double and two single furnaces were in full operation on the terms offered by Messrs. Waterman & Beaver when the men struck, viz.: $6.00 per ton. At the present time the works are again in full operation. Thus ended the strike in Danville.

—Superintendent Atkinson yesterday commenced to clean out the water basins. The lower one will first receive attention, and the others in regular order. He has a large force engaged and expects to have the work completed in about a week. There is now a sufficiency of water for all purposes and the public fountains accordingly have been put into operation, for which the public will be grateful. Mr. Atkinson evidently proposes to let nothing go undone that will increase the benefits to the people of his important department.

—Arrangements are being made for a grand mass convention of coal miners in this city, June 25, to commemorate the inauguration of the screen law. The miners have adopted a series of resolutions to regulate their work on the new screen basis, the chief points of which are that they will seek to have a general standard of wages adopted for the nut coal; and that any "pit" may make an agreement with the employes to fill nut, coal and sl

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873.

JOHN STUART MILL is reported seriously ill at Avignon, France.

STOKES is refused a new trial. This apparently sends his fate, unless Governor DIX interferes in his behalf.

GENERAL GARIBALDI, whose health has, for some time, been quite precarious, is now reported to be very ill.

THE Carlist movement in Spain may be set down as a failure. Its leaders have crossed the borders into France and Portugal, and amnesty is now being offered to such of the rank and file as will promptly surrender.

THE belief prevails in Rome that the Pope is dead. Either the rumors from Rome are unreliable, or it is true, that the first we will know of the Pope's death will be at the announcement of the election of his successor.

A DISPATCH from the President to Secretary Delano sets at rest the report that the Indians who were seen crossing the track of the Union Pacific railroad, are on a warlike mission. They are simply going to the headwaters of the Republican river, for the purpose of fishing.

How strange the coincidence, that one disaster is apt to be followed by another of a similar nature. The breaking down of the bridge at Dixon, is followed by a similar disaster at Sedalia, Missouri. Both are terrible in their suddenness, and in the number of lives that were lost.

THE Missourians have adopted a very practical method of managing their penitentiary. They has leased the institution to responsible parties, who manage it, pay all expenses, and pay the State $1,000 a year. The saving to the State is $100,000 annually. This may be called the business method of prison management.

A TELEGRAM from Mexico, dated at Matamoras on the 1st inst., reports that the treaty proroguing the sittings of the Claims Commission with the United States has been approved by the Congress of the neighboring Republic. The Lozada revolution has declined almost to the shadow of a shade, but the leader of the movement is still at large. Mr. Hatch, father of the American Consul at Merida, is dead.

THE storms of the month of April were very destructive to shipping. Forty-seven vessels belonging to or bound from ports of the United States were lost during the month. Of these, twenty-five were wrecked, one abandoned, one burned, three sunk by collision, four foundered, and ten are missing. Three of the number were steamships, seven ships, nine barks, eight brigs and twenty-one schooners, the vessels being valued, exclusive of their cargoes, at nearly two millions of dollars.

SIR HARTLE FRERE does not seem to have entirely failed in his mission. He could make no impression on the Sultan of Zanzibar, but the Iman of Muscat, who really controls to a great extent, the slave trade, agrees to prohibit the business entirely. Several other sheiks, and persons in authority along the Arab coast have entered into similar arrangements. Still the most important personage of all those treated with, was the Sultan of Zanzibar, and force may be required to bring him to terms.

HIGH honors have been paid to the body of Bishop McIlvaine, both in England and this country. A public funeral was given in England, at which those of exalted position in the Church of England participated. The remains reached New York in the steamship City of Baltimore on Monday, and were conveyed to St. Paul's Church, where, yesterday afternoon, public funeral services were held. No one occupied a higher position in the esteem of his countrymen than Bishop McIlvaine.

SOME features of the New York Charter are worthy of commendation, notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon it as a whole. We allude to the abolishing of the offices of coroner, and the provision that all fees received by them shall be placed in the Treasury. There is no more potent agent of municipal corruption than the huge fees of city officers. In New York the salaries proposed are liberal, but the future Mayor and Commissioners will not grow rich on them as rapidly as some of those officers have heretofore.

SINGULARLY enough, the break-down on the bridge at DIXON, a few days since, develops the fact that the bridge was one of those patent articles which are so readily imposed on the public, by appearance merely. It is now claimed that bridges of this particular kind have broken down several times before. A man named Truesdell is the patentee. A scientific examination of one of his bridges, several years ago, resulted in the statement that it was unsafe. That at DIXON was of this pattern, and hence the result.

THE New York press are gradually abandoning their hostility to the Centennial Exposition, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, and are, on the other hand, giving earnest support to the enterprise. They see that it is certain to take place, that it will be not merely a national, but an international affair, and that New York will be largely benefited by it. Of the vast number of visitors who will gather to it, hundreds of thousands will visit New York, and spend a portion of their money there. This improved feeling on the part of the New York Journals speaks well for their sagacity.

OUR COUSINS across the water do not seem to be perfectly happy over the Geneva Arbitration, or the settlement of the boundary dispute. The question will come up in Parliament ever and anon, and reproaches and fault-finding become the occupation of the hour. The London *Times*, echoing this national discontent, suggests that the $15,000,000 awarded to this country ought not be paid in a lump, sarcastically intimating that the possession of so large a sum at one might affect our morals unfavorably. Softly,—good neighbors. Pay your debts, cease growling, and leave American morals to the American people.

PERE HYACINTHE is doing service among what are termed the "Old Catholics" at Geneva, Switzerland. This includes those who, while claiming to be members of the Catholic Church, and to follow its formulas of worship, reject the doctrine of Papal Infallibility. Father Hyacynthe goes farther than this, and fellowships freely with Protestants, claiming to be in affinity with all who sincerely worship God. The latest news from Switzerland is that he and his congregation have been excommunicated. This is bad, but we fancy it will not be found as potent in breaking up the new congregation as in the times gone by.

WEATHER may be the fruit prospect in this region and at the east, it is generally believed that the severity of the winter has sadly affected the crop at the west, and the northwest. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, in a recent letter, presents a most doleful picture of the condition of orchards after the April frosts. He says that although the great storms which swept the North western section of the Union during the winter did a vast amount of injury to trees, yet there seemed good reason to look for a fair yield of seeding peaches and apples, pears and quinces, up to the night of the 25th ult., when they were visited by a frost, which, in his own words, "made such sad havoc am orchards in full bloom, that they looked as if the fire fiend had winged his flight through them, and switched with his flaming tail each tree as he dashed along!" The strawberry plants and grape vines likewise were greatly injured, and, altogether, the season promises to be so unfavorable that it is doubtful whether it will pay the Illinois Central Railroad to run its accustomed fruit-train."

A QUESTION of great interest was defeated in the English Parliament on Tuesday night,—that of the political redistribution of the country. The curious feature of the discussion was the revelation of the fact that Ireland is possessed of a larger representation proportionately, than any other part of the Kingdom. The member from Glasgow stated, and it was not denied, that England is entitled to 490 members, instead of 493; Ireland to 89, instead of 105, while poor Scotland should have 76, and only has 60. The fact that this is the closing year of the present Parliament, and the complexity of the subject, led to its defeat.

THE effect of the German occupation of Alsace and Lorraine has not been to depopulate and beggar those delightful provinces, as was predicted, but to improve them. The second annual report, recently submitted to the German parliament, shows that four millions of thalers have been expended on new railway lines and public works; that the educational system has been remodeled, and the number of students matriculated at Strasburg has increased from 212 to 379. The salaries of clergymen have been increased fifty per cent., taxes are promptly paid, and the number of tax collections reduced by one-half. All this looks like prosperity.

IN another column, will be found a letter addressed to Judge Hampton, and signed by nearly all the members of the bar, appealing to him to allow his name to come before the people for election for another term. The reply of Judge Hampton is characteristically modest and high-toned. His consent will doubtless lead his friends to work energetically for his nomination, and should he be placed on the ticket, his success will be assured. No one among us commands more respect and esteem than Judge Hampton, and as President Judge of the District Court, he is deserving of the honor conveyed in the statement, that he has administered the law impartially.

A WRITER in the London *Times* shows, by reference to the agricultural returns from various parts of the island, that the acreage of land under corn is much less than last year, and that the bad condition of the ground from excessive rain threatens a short crop. He anticipates that more than half the grain needed for English consumption must come from foreign sources. It being "an ill wind which blows nobody good," our countrymen, though sympathizing with their English cousins over the prospect of a scarcity of corn, may yet, without wrong, be glad to reflect that we can spare millions of bushels to enrich us, while they feed our neighbors.

THE Convention in the interests of the West, to be held at St. Louis on the 13th instant, promises to be a somewhat extensive affair. Forty-three members of Congress, representing in part the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, have already accepted. A committee has been appointed to report in detail the wants of the Mississippi Valley. Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, is named for President of the Conference. If it does not turn out to be a mere affair of junketing, as the programme, as partially unfolded, would seem to indicate, it may be attended with important results.

THE news from the Russian expedition to Kniva shows that the Khan is greatly alarmed at the progress being made, and that, acting under English advice, he is endeavoring to avoid the wrath to come by releasing the Russian prisoners in his hands. But here another difficulty meets him. These prisoners, long treated as slaves, are so emaciated, and bear marks of such excessive cruelty, that the effect of their release is to exasperate the Russian commander, and I upel him to give effect to the severer phase of his instructions. The probability is that at best Khiva will become a mere dependency of Russia, and will mark another step in her progress toward the entire domination of Central Asia.

WILLIAM H. MCGUFFEY, D. D., LL. D., who died at Charlottesville, Virginia, on Sunday evening, May 4th, was born in Washington county, Pa., in the year 1800. He graduated at Washington College in 1825, then under the Presidency of Andrew Wylie, D. D. In 1839, he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy in the University of Virginia, and remained with that institution until his death. The Presbyterian churches and schools of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana will long remember his name with gratitude, and his death will be sincerely regretted by all who knew the man and appreciated his sterling worth. It is stated that over-work prostrated his frame, and then his mind became over clouded, and after rallying once he finally died, in a manner similar to that of Horace Greeley's death. His widow lives at Charlottesville. His two children are daughters, one the wife of Dr. Stewart, of Dayton, and the other of President Hepburn, of Miami University.

THERE is a very respectable number of petty wars in progress at the present time, despite the theory that the world is at peace. We have our Modoc war, our trouble with the Apaches, and a possibility of a somewhat extended Indian war. In Cuba, the insurrection still continues, with no signs of yielding on the part of the patriot Cubans. In Spain the Carlists, who were at war with Amadeus still continue to contest for power against the Republic. In Algeria there has been an outbreak against the French, and at last accounts fighting was still in progress. In Central Asia the Russians are prosecuting their war against the Khivans. While it may not be a prolonged war, it is important as extending the power of Russia toward British India. In the Dutch East India colony of Sumatra, a war is in progress between the Dutch and Atchenese, who inhabit the northern portion of the island. Thus far the natives have been victorious. Finally from Panama we have news of a revolution—an affair of comparatively little consequence. Thus we have a very respectable war record, made up in a time of so-called peace. In most of these wars is represented an advance of the civilized element against the barbarians or savage powers. It serves to illustrate the tendency of the times—the progress of civilization and intelligence as against the dark and barbarous elements of the world.

THE Monongahela *Republican* argues very earnestly in behalf of the location of the Penitentiary there, in the event of its removal from Allegheny. It claims to have suitable locations adjacent the town for the Penitentiary buildings, and very frankly bases its desire for the removal on the commercial advantage that would be conferred on Monongahela City by the removal. We fully appreciate these points, should it be thought desirable by the Commissioners to remove the Penitentiary so far from Pittsburgh. Yet even with this consideration before them, Monongahela City will have advantages, in a little time, as against any location on the Allegheny river. By a new road, connecting with the Pennsylvania Central, it will be nearer all points east of Irwin's Station than Pittsburgh is. Hence criminals that may be sent to the Penitentiary from other than the Pittsburgh Courts, can be taken to Monongahela City as cheaply as to any other point likely to be selected. We do not advocate any particular point, but we think the Monongahela people are entitled to a hearing. If they will allow us to suggest,—we will remind them that a definite offer of the land on which to locate the Penitentiary buildings, free of cost to the State, will go far toward securing them their wish. As a policy, we believe it wise to aid small towns by favors of this kind, and none are more deserving than Monongahela City.

THE series of resolutions adopted by the Farmers, at their Convention in New York, essay, with one or two exceptions, be generally commended as expressing clearly a felt national want. Whatever may be said relative to the future nearness of producer and consumer, there can be no doubt that a present need exists for ample and cheap transportation of produce, so that the producer may reap a profit on his labors, and the consumer not be compelled to pay extravagant prices for articles of daily consumption. The subject has its complications; but we are very decidedly of the opinion that the time will never come, in this country, when the demand now put forth will not have as much force as it has at the present. We further believe that it is wise for the railroad authorities, viewing the subject in the light of their own interests merely, to give as cheap passage and freight rates as is consistent with sound business principles; and having done this, to show the people, by facts and figures, that they are doing this. We do not believe the people of this country are, generally, willfully unreasonable. But they see a number of glaring facts, which afford a basis for inferences unfavorable to the railroads, and have risen in resistance. For example, they see that rates discriminate, in favor of some, as against other points; they know that money is often spent to control legislation; they see that the winter rates are greater than those of the summer; they observe that while produce from some points is transported a thousand miles, at rates remunerative to the producer, in other sections a few hundred miles' transportation eats up their profit. No general explanation can satisfy them in the face of these things. We fully believe that their resolutions are too sweeping, in that they seem to include *all* railroads; whereas there are those which are entirely fair in their dealing with the people. But these are exceptions to a general rule. The movement now begun promises to exert an important influence in political affairs.

AFFAIRS in Louisiana do not improve by the lapse of time. In the St. Martinsville district, civil war, on a small scale, continues, while in the Teche country, and even in New Orleans, everything is unsettled. An attempt has been made to assassinate Kellogg, gun stores have been broken open, McEnery still pretendedly exercises the functions of Governor. If much more is needed to constitute a condition of absolute anarchy, we fail to perceive it. That fault attaches to Kellogg, for not more vigorously controlling the evil element in New Orleans, at the outset, we fully believe. The McEnery faction should have been promptly suppressed; but it is evident that he will need assistance from the United States forces in the outlying districts. It is probable that these would have been accorded him, had not his own weakness led to the belief that he was not doing enough to maintain himself. A particularly bad phase of the difficulty in the outlying parishes is the gathering of the worst element from without the State to aid the resisting factions within. The entire movement of the McEnery faction constitutes a resistance to the Government properly recognized as the legally constituted one. As such, there are peremptory measures that may be used for its suppression. These seem not to have been used, and now the Grand Jury shows a disposition to indict Kellogg and his compeers for an alleged unlawful assumption of power. The complication now existing illustrates the unwisdom of Congress in refusing to take cognizance of the state of affairs in Louisiana. The President, of course, is chary in dealing with the case, when Congress refused to have anything to do with it.

WEDNESDAY, the thirteenth day of August, is fixed upon as the day for holding the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. The primary meetings for this city and county will be held to-day, and the Conventions for this county will meet at the Court House on Tuesday next. This is what is termed an off year in politics, and the usual interest in the Conventions and nominations to be made, does not appear to exist. Yet we remind our citizens generally, that the office of State Treasurer is to be filled, and that the primaries to be held to-day, are the first movement toward that nomination. The delegates elected to-day to the several Conventions to be held on Tuesday next, will elect our delegation to the State Convention at Harrisburg; and it will nominate the candidate for State Treasurer. Not to consider who are likely to be candidates,—all will readily admit that the office mentioned is one of the most important in the gift of the Commonwealth. Our candidate should be carefully selected, and should represent the best element in the State. We have hitherto referred to the fact, that if the people refuse to attend the primaries, they have themselves to blame, in great part, for the result that may follow. Even when unimportant offices are to be filled, we still insist that it is wise to attend the primaries. While corrupt candidates may, it is true, be defeated, it is often a choice of evils as between the two parties. We prefer to have the best thing possible done at the outset,—right candidates selected to represent a party of right principles. This done, and in this county and State, no fear need be entertained as to the result. Attend the primaries to-day, and thus have a voice in the coming nominations.

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of Producers and Consumers, which got fully to work Wednesday, is the outgrowth of similar local conventions at the West, and of the "Granges" or Farmers' Leagues, now widely scattered over the United States. The selection of New York as the place for holding their first National Convention develops wisdom, as from it, held in that city, a wide range of influence will be exerted. We hope, also, that the freedom of debate, which characterized the opening proceedings, will lead to wiser conclusions than were arrived at in some of the western conventions. We select, at random, resolutions that have been adopted in conventions at the West, to show their general tenor. The Manhattan Farmers' Club, at a meeting on the 30th of April, 1873, among others, adopted the following:

Whereas, The duties on iron add greatly to the expense of our agricultural implements, and the duties on many other articles that all farmers have to buy add needlessly to our expenses:

Resolved, That all duties on imports are too high.

Whereas, Many of the railroad companies are interested in the manufacture of iron, and will work against us on the tariff question, as they are robbing us in freights, and we must help ourselves out of our difficulties:

Resolved, That we will help ourselves.

A Farmers' Convention at Fairburg, Illinois, adopted the following, among others:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that our delegate to the New York Convention, to be held May 6, do all in his power to secure cheap freights between producer and consumer, by aiding in securing government regulation on freight and fare between the several States.

The following preamble was adopted by the Kane county Convention:

WHEREAS, The railroad companies openly defy the law, and disregard the interests of the tillers of the soil, in their unjust discrimination on freights, charging us all our produce is worth, in many cases, to ship it over the roads.

The McHenry county, Illinois, Convention adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to carry out and fully develop the principles upon which the Farmers' Clubs and Granges are organized, we recommend the construction of competing lines of railways and other sources of transportation for the produce of our farms.

The Pike county, Illinois, Convention, intimates its opinions as to the cause of the high charges:

Resolved, That the farmers and workingmen class of Pike county insist that our Legislature shall pass stringent laws to prohibit railroad companies from issuing more bonds than to defray the expenses of building and equipping their respective roads.

Another club, in the same county, adopted the following:

Resolved, That we condemn the present system of tariff. We do not ask free trade, but a great reduction of tariff upon those articles required in the construction of railroads and of shipping.

Resolved, That we are in favor of putting down monopolies; that the time has come when we will no longer put up with their impositions.

The Iroquois County Convention expressed itself:

Resolved, That we do not wish other branches of industry to be taxed for the benefit of our interests; neither do we consent to be taxed to protect other branches of industry; but we do ask for equal and exact justice, and we propose not to cease to use all honorable means until our purposes are accomplished.

A careful reading of the above gives the scope and purport of the views of the farmers as to the cause of their troubles. The fact that the New York Convention is to include Consumers as well as Producers, shows that one of its objects is to bring the two classes together to compare views. Other than this, there are things to condemn. The affirmation that the duties on iron comprise one of their hardships, we believe it to be utterly untrue. The statement that the freights are onerous, is partially correct, and partially incorrect,—applying the remark to the entire country; the same may be said of the railroads defying the law. There is a fight in Illinois relative to fares and freights, the Illinois Central and the people being the contending parties. Another resolution simply asks a reduction of the tariff. Still another is equivocal,—but probably means to convey the idea that the tariff on iron practically taxes agriculture for its benefit. Still another proposes, what the National Convention is understood to seek to accomplish,—to build competing roads to the west.

What this farmers' movement may be, politically, we do not yet need to discuss. It will develop, in due time. We are not of the opinion that wisdom rules its counsels at the present, as its attacks on the tariff clearly show. If the tariff were repealed to-morrow, it would not make agricultural implements cheaper, nor affect, in the slightest the question of transportation. Nor do we think proper discrimination is shown in charging railroads with imposing burdens on them. At the present, the roads which pass through this State, and extend to Chicago, transport grain at a cent a ton per mile,—which is cheap enough. And when it is considered that a large number of cars are returned empty, it is a losing affair to the railroads. Hence to make war on *all* railroads, for the faults of a few, is not wise, and in the long run, will not succeed. Yet that the Farmers in the grain belt at the West have occasion for complaint against their local roads, is quite clear. We extract from a St. Louis paper, several specific statements of charges, as showing the impositions that are being practiced.

A firm in Rochester shipped a car load of goods to Buffalo, N. Y., and were charged 80 cents per car load per mile. They soon after made a similar shipment from the same place to Minnesota, and were charged but 19 cents per car load per mile. The manner in which the water routes influence rail rates is not only shown every spring by a general tumble of 50 to 60 per cent., but is further illustrated by the fact that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road charge but 8 cents per 100 lbs. for carrying grain from Peru to Chicago, a distance of 100 miles, while from Tiskilwa, on the same line, but beyond the influence of the canal, the rate is 15 cents per 100 pounds for 122 miles. So with Missouri roads. The water route is a great leveler of freights, and as a track approaches the river the rates proportionately decrease. What they would be, were there absolutely no other way of shipment, is very difficult to say. From Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Chicago is 148 miles. A car of cooperstuff recently shipped from that place to Peru, Illinois, paid $7.91 to Chicago, and $8.20 for the additional 100 miles to Peru, on a through bill of lading. A car load of wagon wood-work was shipped from Hudson, Michigan, to Peru, Illinois. From Hudson to Chicago is 194 miles, and the prorate was $30. From Chicago to Peru is 100 miles, yet the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific charged $30 also. The Lake Shore Road carried, in this instance, the goods nearly double the distance the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road did for the same money, yet the charges upon freight over this road, from Chicago to Peru, are considered moderate, compared with prices charged where the influence of water routes is not felt. From Chicago to Peru, 39c per 100 lbs. is charged for merchandise—distance 100 miles—while the Northwestern charges 50c per 100 lbs. to Dixon, only 98 miles.

We have not the space to analyze these charges, but if our readers will take the trouble to do so, they will see that they are enormous. But we do not agree, that the immediate remedy is in building another line of railroad, but rather in opening water communication from the west to the east. One reason, doubtless, why our railroads are not busy, just at the present, in transporting cereals, when the through lines offer to do it so cheaply, is, that the opening of lake and canal navigation affords cheaper freights,—the rate being seven mills a ton per mile, as against one cent on the railroads. This aside, and it is still clear that years must elapse, and large outlays be made, before new roads can be built, and equipped so as to compete with existing lines. The idea of a steel railropd from the east to the west may sound nicely, but there are some ugly facts to be looked in the face, before such a road can be put in operation. We have before us, at this writing, the latest annual reports of the Directors of the Pennsylvania, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad companies, and find in them that certain leased lines are operated at a loss. The Philadelphia and Erie road, leased by the Pennsylvania, has not proved profitable, but the reasons given for this are, that it was started with insufficient capital, and was not wisely located. The united railroads of New Jersey, also leased by the Pennsylvania Central, show a deficit, for the two years past, of $1,154,527.-57. Commenting on this, the Directors say:

On the completion of the extensive improvement commenced at and near Jersey City, and the construction of the additional tracks contemplated along the line, it is believed that the cost of moving and handling freights and passengers will be so materially reduced that we shall be able not only to meet the terms of the lease from the profits of the works, but to gradually extinguish the large deficit that has accumulated.

This is equivalent to the declaration that the New Jersey roads needed a larger expenditure of capital to make them profitable. The report of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway shows that two of their roads, the Little Miami and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroads, are operated at a loss, which, in two years, reaches $1,649,-249.26. They propose to expend $5,000,-000 in improving their lines, which increase of capital and facilities, it is believed, will make these roads remunerative. We cite these points to show that railroad building is not the remedy to be sought by the farmers. While we urge that there are not sufficient carrying facilities, we believe that other than what the existing or local companies may furnish, the development of a water route from the West to the East is the great need of the times, and the particular work to which the farmers may address themselves, with some hope of results.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

By the ordinary rules of political calculation, this is what is termed the "off year" in politics. That is, there are no national issues at stake, and the interest of the canvass will turn on questions local to the State. A short time since, it was currently reported that there would be no strife over the two State nominations to be made, and that, in all probability, the canvass would be quiet and unexciting. It left to the people, in the sense of matters not being bargained out, and arranged in advance, by the managing element among politicians, this would probably have proven the case. But for a few weeks rumors have been in circulation, and recent events have justified them,—that the whole State is "set up" for this and next year, by a wholesale trading arrangement. As we hear it, the delegations from Allegheny county and Philadelphia are to act in concert in the State Convention, and the work of that body will merely consist in ratifying what has already been decided upon. The candidate for Supreme Judge, under this plan, will be Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, and the candidate for State Treasurer will come from this county. The whole management, as set up, is about as follows: Judge Paxson is to be made Supreme Judge, in order that William B. Mann may have his present position. The somewhat celebrated William Elliott, Speaker of the House for two years past, is to be made Sheriff of Philadelphia, in place of Leeds, who will be promoted to a wider, but not so lucrative a sphere. This county is to furnish the State Treasurer this year; and next year other combinations, now agreed upon, will be brought to light. Such is the rumor in part. There are, of course, more minute details, but we do not need to mention them at present.

Accepting this outline as to the main correct, we interpose, in behalf of the Republican party, our decided objection to some of its features. It will necessarily provoke a bitter canvass, which may be attended with doubtful results. The manner in which the arrangement has been made, and is being carried into effect, is undeniably repulsive to better element in the party. Admitting for the moment that it is the duty of the people to attend the primaries and control the Conventions, it is yet undeniably true, that failing to do this, they still have the right to expect, at the hands of the party managers, the best and most available candidates that can possibly be selected. Yet of Judge Paxson, the *Times*, of which Hon. H. B. Swoope is really editor, has the following, from his pen:

In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, he has not the requisite qualifications for so honorable and so dignified a position as that of Supreme Justice of Pennsylvania. He has neither the education nor experience to justify his aspirations, and knowing this, good men in the party are impressed with the idea that his candidacy is advanced from no honorable motives. If he succeeds in being thrust upon the party as its candidate for Supreme Judge in the face of his known incompetency, it will require Philadelphia to give more than thirty-four thousand majority for him to secure his election.

But when, in addition to this, it is understood that his success involves the elevation to high office, of such men as William B. Mann, Speaker Elliott, and still other combinations of about equal purity and merit, who can doubt that such a movement will be fatal to the party success in the coming election? It will not do *to* imagine that tactics of last year can be repeated so soon. Whatever may be said to the contrary, it still is true that very many Republicans were induced to support the full ticket at the October election, because of its influence on the Presidential issue. While some Democrats were kept from the polls, from dislike of Buckalew's record, and others still by the Liberal combination, the Republican vote was brought up by the fear that Grant would be jeopardized by an October defeat. Hence the conditions which so mightily aided last year, do not help now. This being the case, we warn those who are doing the managing, that some attention must be paid to the wishes of the rank and file of the Republican party. They must be well satisfied that the candidates are the best possible; that they were properly nominated; that no trading politicians have "set up" the ticket on them; that the support of certain nominees does not promise corruption in political management. If the transparent scheme now understood to be agreed upon is given effect, no man can predict its effect upon the issue of the coming canvass.

In this city, had the most painstaking care been employed to flaunt in the faces of our people the fact that the Convention to-day is "set up," it could not have been more effectually done. In the first place, in several wards, from which delegates are reported, there was not the semblance of a primary meeting. Then glance over the list of delegates; we ask our readers if they can, any of them, select six names that are not under the "ring" influence. The work has been amazingly well done—too much so in fact. If ever there was a happy-go-lucky Convention in this county, so will be that which meets to-day. We venture that it will run as smoothly as oil, well administered in advance, can make it. But it is unwise to be so thoroughly transparent. A few "outsiders" ought to have been admitted, just for appearance sake. No one need doubt that the delegation to Harrisburg will be of the same ticket. We say, this is exceedingly unwise.

The canvass in this State might have been quiet and inexpensive. We hoped, for the sake of the people, it would be so. While it will not formally begin till the middle of August, it will create very damaging discussion within the ranks of the Republican party at a very early date. We can now readily see why the State Convention was deferred so long; and in the end it may be to the advantage of the organization. There will be a very thorough discussion of the merits of the candidates known to be arranged for, and possibly there may be *organizations* formed, or at least the pressure of popular sentiment may be brought to bear on the delegates, and the plans made foiled, and unless discussion shall prove them to be wisest and best. We believe the people will be found opposed to two things—candidates set up by a ring, no matter whether they be in themselves good or bad, and candidates known to be opposed, in advance, to the work of the Constitutional Convention.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

We are called upon this morning to record the death of another distinguished citizen, in the person of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Salmon P. Chase. It is well known that he has been in bad health for several years, but his immediate decease was entirely unexpected. He was on a visit to New York, intending to return, in a few days, to Washington, and then proceed to Colorado, where he proposed to spend the principal portion of his summer vacation. But death has suddenly ended his career, and removed from our midst one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the country.

Salmon Portland Chase was born in Cornish, N. H., January 13, 1808, and when twelve years old removed to Ohio, where his education was superintended by his uncle, Bishop Chase, of Ohio. He entered Cincinnati College, but completed his education at Dartmouth, New Hampshire, where he graduated in 1826. The succeeding winter Mr. Chase opened a select school in Washington, in the meantime studying law under William Wirt, and was admitted to the bar in 1829. In the spring of 1830 he returned to Cincinnati, where he began the practice of law, and prepared, during his early professional career, an edition of the Statistics of Ohio, in three volumes, which soon superseded all others. This gave him reputation and a large practice, he being appointed, in 1834, solicitor of the United States Bank in Cincinnati. In 1837 Mr. Chase, as counsel for a colored woman claimed as a fugitive slave, maintained that the fugitive slave law of 1793 was void because not warranted by the Constitution of the United States. The same year, as counsel for Birney, prosecuted for harboring a fugitive slave, he claimed that slavery was a State institution, and that a person having been brought within the limits of Ohio was thenceforth free. In 1846 he was associated with Hon. W. H. Seward in the case of Van Zandt. In this he argued elaborately that under the ordinance of 1787, no fugitive from service could be reclaimed, unless escaped from one of the original States. In politics, as well as at the bar, he opposed the nationalization of slavery. He took no active part in politics until 1841, when he united in a call for a convention of the opponents of slavery, which assembled at Columbus in December of that year. At this convention, the Liberty party was organized it Ohio, a candidate for Governor nominated, and an address, prepared by Mr. Chase, issued, which address is recognized as one of the earliest expositions against slavery. He continued active in his hostility to slavery, making this the chief feature of his political career for several years.

In February, 1849, he was chosen Senator of the United States from Ohio, receiving the free soil and Democratic vote. At this time, the Democracy were in favor of the denationalization of slavery; but in 1852, Mr. Pierce was nominated by the Baltimore Convention, on a platform approving of the compromise acts of 1850, and denouncing the discussion of slavery. This being ratified by the Ohio Democracy, Senator Chase withdrew from the party, and associated himself with the Free Soilers and Independent Democracy, which held its first Convention in this city in 1852. In the Senate he consistently opposed every measure in the interest of slavery. In March, 1850, he delivered an elaborate speech against Clay's compromise measures; in 1854 he drafted an appeal to the people against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, for the repeal of the Missouri compromise, delivered an elaborate speech against it, and fought it with amendments.

In 1855 he was elected Governor of Ohio, and and filled the office so entirely to the satisfaction of the people that he was re-elected for a second term by a very large majority. The second term of office carried him down to the period when he assumed a national position, as Secretary of the Treasury, in the Cabinet of President Lincoln. He it was who originated the financial system which carried the country through the war of the rebellion. It will never be fully known how much the country is indebted to his financial skill for its success in the great war so suddenly sprung upon it. The outgoing administration had not only left a depleted treasury, but a broken credit, which the presence of a gigantic war did not tend to improve. Yet in the face of the mighty difficulties before him, he went earnestly and wisely to work, and succeeded in developing the financial needs for the great emergency upon the nation. The death of Chief Justice Taney opened a position congenial to his tastes, and in view of his failing health, President Lincoln nominated, and the Senate confirmed him, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, which position he continued to fill, with signal honor, to the close of his life.

We do not need to refer at length to two events of his later life,—his supposed aspiration after the Presidency of the United States, and the part he took in the Johnson impeachment trial. The active character of his mind, his long familiarity with political excitements, and, we may say, the desirableness of so honorable a position, led him to aspire to the chief office in the gift of the nation. Ever since his election to the Supreme bench, he has not been entirely free from an ambition for which he should not be blamed, as it is worthy every American citizen. We do not, however, believe that motives of this character influenced him in his course in the Johnson trial. All things considered, it was best for the country that Johnson was not dethroned. However undignified and disagreeable his course, it is desirable not to have the precedent of a political party removing a President from office, even under the forms of law. As the Democracy did not aid in that measure, the full measure of responsibility would have fallen on the Republican party. We do not criticise Judge Chase's motives,—we may fairly imagine them of the best. He may have considered the subject, in its several bearings, more dispassionately than others, at all events his influence contributed, in no small degree, to the result reached. His declining health has of late years, been his great care. His purpose was to spend the Summer in recuperating, but death has cut short his plans.

THE bill granting sixteen sections of land to the St. Louis, Texas and Mexican Gulf Railroad, running from Sabine City, the best harbor in Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, to Clarksville, near Red river, has passed the Lower House of the Texas Legislature, and will doubtless pass the Senate; also a bill granting the Texas Pacific and Trans Continental Railway further time for the completion of their road to Fort Worth. The companies are required to complete their road to Sherman and Dallas the present year, and will receive lands in lieu of the money subsidies.

THE CONVENTION.

The Convention, on Tuesday, for the selection of delegates to the State Convention, may be said to have been entirely harmonious. The business was fixed up in half an hour. The delegation is as follows: Senatorial delegates, Russell Errett, C. L. Magee, and Arthur Hobson. Representative delegates: Stephen Geyer, B. B. Coursin, Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, W. H. McCleary, George W. Wilson, and R. R. Brown. This is, all things considered, a good delegation, and fairly represents the current sentiment of the party in the city and county. It is, very fortunately, uninstructed, and is, therefore, free to take such action, and to favor such candidates, as may seem wisest and best, when the State Convention meets at Harrisburg. We hope, therefore, that particular pains will be taken, by the delegation, to canvass the merits of the several candidates who may come forward for the offices to be filled, and that they will only vote for those whose nomination will give strength and reputation to the party. The affirmation is made that there is no bargain by which Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are to be made to act in concert, and with the delegation now selected for this county before us, we can well believe this to be true. We are confident that a number of gentlemen in this Convention are not to be controlled by anything but their own sense of right. We see in this an assurance of openness and candor in the consideration of claims of candidates, and such action as will most conduce to the success of the party, and its future prosperity. We elsewhere speak more fully of the importance, which, in our judgment, attaches to the character of the nominations to be made. This is the year to render the party service, and to unify all its elements, by making unobjectionable nominations. From our knowledge of the delegation selected yesterday, we believe it will seek to give effect to such ideas.

OBITUARY—JAMES L. ORR.

The cable yesterday announced the death of Hon. James L. Orr, United States Minister to Russia, on Monday night last, at his residence in St. Petersburg. The cause of his death was inflammation of the lungs, from which he suffered but a short time. Mr. Orr was born in Craytonville, South Carolina, May 12, 1822, and, was therefore, within a few days of being fifty-one years old. It is but a few weeks since he left this country, to occupy the position at the Russian Court made vacant by the retirement of ex-Governor Curtin. Previous to the civil war Mr. Orr was high in the confidence of the Democratic party, but some years since allied himself with the Republicans, and was a warm supporter of General Grant in 1866 and 1872. He was a representative in Congress from South Carolina for several terms, and was the last Democrat elected Speaker of the House, which was during a part of Buchanan's administration. During the war he was a member of the Confederate Senate, but represented a strong element in opposition to the policy of Davis. After Lee's surrender at Appomattox, Mr. Orr identified himself with Andrew Johnson's fortunes, and at the Philadelphia Convention in 1866, formed the South Carolina part of the dramatic spectacle of Massachusetts and South, Carolina entering the Convention arm in arm. He was Governor of South Carolina from 1866 to 1867, and was elected a Circuit Judge afterward, which position he held when the President appointed him Minister to Russia. Since the war he has done good service in endeavoring to allay the bitterness of partizan conflict in his native State, in which he has been partially successful. Mr. Orr graduated at the University of Virginia in 1842, and was admitted to the bar the year following. His life ever since has been a busy one, and his death, while in the meridian of his power, is a loss to the whole country.

STATE ITEMS.

THE Greensburgh borough election, which took place on Monday last, resulted as follows: Chief Burgess, John L. Holmes; Burgess, Samuel Alwine; Assistants, Jos. Bowman, Eli Beck, and Geo. Turney.

THE Eleventh Semi-Annual session of the Northwestern District Convention of Pennsylvania, I. O. of G. T., comprising Erie, Crawford, Venango, Warren, Forrest, Mercer, Cameron, Elk and McKean counties, will be held in Erie on the third Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th and 21st inst.

ANOTHER good strike near Titusville made right before last on the Bartlett tract, adjoining the Sloan firm. The well is on a five acre l

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 40f 6c.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅞@113⅞.

THE Texas Pacific Railroad is now in rapid process of construction. Ground was broken at San Diego, California, on the 21st of April last, and it is predicted that this great road, whose route is below the snow line, will be in full operation by 1876.

COL. T. A. SCOTT, and other prominent Pennsylvania Railroad officials, are in the city for the purpose of attending a special meeting of the Pennsylvania Company. The rapid extention of facilities on the leased lines is the reported object of their presence.

ANOTHER fight is reported between our troops and the Modocs, who have deserted the lava beds. As before, it was a surprise, but the Indians were driven off, and apparently suffered more than did our forces. They are now entirely cut off from the lava beds.

THE FINANCIAL panic at Vienna was more alarming than the first reports led us to imagine. It may be compared with our Black Friday, or the depression which followed the Chicago fire. The shrinkage in values is placed at $100,000,000, in all probability too large a sum. American securities suffered along with the rest,—but in a few days, in all probability, the tone of the market will be restored.

THE meeting of Congressmen at St. Louis, yesterday, was opened with a speech of welcome by Mayor Brown, and a reply by Hon. Henry T. Blow. Cheap transportation is given out as the chief topic for the assembled Solons. The address of Mr. Blow, however, showed an appreciation of the service rendered by those who have built up our railway system, but he insisted that while the railroads should be fairly treated, cheaper transportation, probably by water routes, must be had.

THE adoption by the English Parliament of Professor Faucett's proposal to open Trinity College, to all qualified persons, is received as a second defeat for Gladstone. The unfortunate premier pursues a steady downward path, his magnificent majority of a year or two ago being quite overcome. Much interest is felt at the election which must speadily take place, as the existing Parliament has only the present year. It is conjectured that a Liberal Conservative Ministry may be formed after the election, provided Disraeli will consent to serve under Lord Derby.

THE new King and Queen of Sweden were crowned at Stockholm, Monday. Despite the fact that the legislative body declined to make an appropriation for the purpose, preparations were made for an imposing display, and the affair passed off in grand style, at the King's expense. The Legislature was of the opinion that he would not be more a king because of an imposing ceremonial; and inasmuch as the finances of the nation were not in the most hopeful condition, they preferred a simple administration of the oath of office to anything costly or grand. Sensible people, those Swedes, and independent withal.

THE Russian expedition against Khiva had reached the river Oxus, at last advices, where it met the supply steamers, thus establishing a new base of operations. It is thus, within striking distance of the Khivan capital, amply supplied with provisions and war material, and apparently strong enough to successfully accomplish the object of its mission. A glance at the map will show that with the conquest of Khiva, Bokhara being understood to be already under Russian control, she will have access to British India. Affghanistan, and the Bokhara and Khivan territories join, at the northwest corner of British India. Thus Russia makes herself a neighbor to the English, unwelcome though she be.

THE *Post* suggests that the trouble as to possible corrupt nominations can all be fixed by our saying to the Democracy, "Nominate your best men, and we will support you." Unfortunately for this modest request, we have immeasurably less confidence in the purity of the Democratic leaders, than we have in that of the Republican head lights. What we want is, that the Republican party shall have its best men nominated. Inasmuch as the *Post* occasionally feels just a little discouraged over the crowd it is compelled to apologize for, suppose it joins by declaring that if the Republican party will nominate its best men, it will support them, as against corrupt Democratic nominations.

THE Oil City *Derrick* has not a very high opinion of either Republicans or Democrats as regards political independence. It imagines that Republicans will acquiesce as meekly as possible to the "Syndicate," and that the Democracy will not have the energy to at all interfere with the drift of things. It may be so. We certainly think that if no effort is put forth to secure good nominations, but little interest will be taken in poor ones. This very lack of interest, however, may have its elements of danger. It is quite certain that if Republicans do arouse, it will be to defeat corrupt nominations. Our policy is to urge the better course in good season; if our advice is not followed, we have, at least, performed our duty.

LEGISLATION is still pending before the Italian parliament, looking to the requisition of church property. Already some two million dollars' worth of such property has passed under the control of the Italian Government. From a remark made by Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, we are led to infer that there is some disposition to curtail the spiritual power of the Catholic clergy in Italy. He says, "In abolishing the temporal power, Italy has contibuted to the progress of the century; but she must refrain from attacking the spiritual power." Yet there are those in Italy who would do this very thing. The Minister, however, is right, it is unsafe and unwise for a Government to attempt to control spiritual functions.

THE *Post* is wonderfully exercised over what it is pleased to call our "mental gratations," by which it means that we do not take the same view of the supposed virtues of the Democracy it does. It illustrates its perspicacity by the statement that "slavery was a State institution, and as such was protected as every other State institution." This, we are aware, was Democratic theory, but not actual fact. Chief Justice Chase, in his earlier legal career, sought to impress this new idea on the courts, but failed. In the case of Van Zandt, in 1846, the entire force of his argument was that slavery, not being national, under the ordinance of 1787, no fugitive could be reclaimed, except he escaped from one of the original States. He made the same argument in the case of Birney, in Ohio, indicted for harboring a slave. Yet he acted with the Democratic party up to 1852, when that party, by its course, practically adopted the idea that slavery was national. From this time on, this was the practical effect of the teaching of the Democratic party,—the fugitive slave law being the legal expression of this idea. The theory was maintained, in the later discussions, just preceding the war of 1861, that a slave-owner could take his slaves to any part of the country, and be protected in his ownership by the fugitive slave law. More than this, the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution on Kansas, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, were all in the interest of the nationalization of slavery. The only thing that can be said of the Democracy is, that it failed in its desperate effort to actually nationalize slavery, but this was not because of any lack of desire or effort, on the part of its leaders. It was because of this failure that the secession idea was urged, and the rebellion launched. On the other hand, the Republican party began with the recognition of slavery as a State institution, but denounced its introduction into the Territories, and resisted its expansion; and when the civil war was fairly inaugurated, emancipated the slaves, as a military necessity. In view of these facts, we must commiserate the *Post* on the wonderfully "gyratory" character of its ideas.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The time is rapidly drawing near for the annual demonstration of respect for the memory of our dead soldiers. Already, we notice, the preliminary steps are being taken for the successful observance of Memorial Day, and it seems entirely probable that as much enthusiasm will characterize the proceedings this year as on former occasions. To our mind, there is no ceremonial of a national character that will at all compare with that of the 30th of May. It is definite in its object. The scattering of flowers over the graves of those who served in the war of the rebellion, is a direct attestation of our regard for their patriotism and devotion to country. In the day of danger, when the very existence of the Government and the unity of the nation were imperiled, they went forth, with their lives in their hands, ready to yield up all for the life of the nation. Some fell in bloody strife, and were buried where they fell; some languished in prison pens, and at last gladly yielded up life, rather than suffer longer; others, wounded, came home to die; and still others, who were spared wounds and death on the battle field, have passed away since the war was over. We here scatter flowers over the graves of those who sleep among us; elsewhere, those who are near the sleeping places of the patriot dead perform the same service. It matters not where they were from who died at distant points, it is a gratification to know that everywhere there are those who will join in the beautiful ceremony of placing flowers on soldiers' graves.

We do not feel it necessary to particularly urge the general observance of this anniversary; our belief is that the instincts of patriotism are sufficiently clear, and the remembrance of services rendered sufficiently inspiring, to call out as general and earnest an observance of the day as we have ever had. There are, too, those who have particular occasion to remember the day. There are homes yet desolate, and hearts still sad over the ravages of war. To such, this national mourning day is one of sacred, tender interest. It reminds that while they have suffered, the country joins in the grief, and while they may not know where their loved ones sleep, there will be tender hands that will carefully and lovingly place on the stranger's grave fragrant flowers.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

Little by little, the discrepancies of statement, and consequent uncertainty as to the real history of the Polaris Expedition has given way, and the principal facts are tolerably well understood. There is a measure of uncertainty as to the cause of a portion of the crew leaving the ship, yet this may have been occasioned by the work of preparing her winter quarters—although this does not fully account for their not being restored to her, either by their own efforts or those of commander of the vessel. The mission of Captain Hall was to penetrate to the open sea discovered by Kane and thence to the North Pole. He was sent on a voyage of discovery, in the interests of geographical science. The question of a northwest passage, and the fate of Franklin were already settled. With these he had nothing to do. But he did seek to determine absolutely whether there is, indeed, an open polar sea, and to penetrate to the North Pole. Aside from the purely geographical questions involved, was that of a current, the extension of the Gulf stream to, and around the North Pole. The theory is maintained, that the Gulf stream passes by the coast of Spitzbergen, and thence by a well defined line, around the North Pole, and so in a circuit nearly around the globe.

That Captain Hall has come nearer to the solution of these questions than any one who ever visited the Arctic regions, seems to be established. His last letter to the Navy Department, received in August, 1872, stated that he was about leaving Foosse, in Greenland, "the most northern civilized settlement of the world." The Polaris followed Kane's channel, and in September was laid up in 82° 38'. The telegraphic accounts convey the impression that the vessel had gone as far as 81° 16'. After the Polaris was laid up, Hall made a two week's sledge journey, crossing the supposed Polar sea of Kane, which was found to be a Strait fifteen miles wide, with an appearance of open water at the north. He was thus farther north than any other person ever reached. Soon after his return, he died, one report says, of apoplexy; but the latest is, that he was stricken with illness the night of his return from the sledge expedition. The next day the left side of his body was paralyzed, and the paralysis gradually extended over the entire body. He was delirious, too, much of the time, and in fifteen days, died. This looks probable, and indicates that he had endured extreme suffering while on his journey,—the paralysis and delirium being the result of exposure to the intense cold.

One more effort was made to reach the Polar Sea. This failing, the Polaris started for home. In August, 1872, she was caught by the ice, and, while a portion of the crew were getting provisions out on the ice, in the expectation of her breaking up, the Polaris was suddenly torn away by the storm, and nineteen persons were left on the ice floes. Here they remained, drifting about for more than six months, at times in extreme danger and suffering, and occasionally in tolerable comfort, when they could keep in their snow hut. The provisions they had taken from the ship, with a few seals and birds, supplied the cravings of hunger; seal fat gave them light and heat. The floe of ice, when it broke away from the ship, was five miles in circumference; when they were rescued, it had dwindled down to twenty yards in diameter. Their ice voyage was not a small one; they were driven from the Polaris near the entrance of Lancaster Sound, far up in Baffin's Bay, and were rescued forty miles from the coast of Labrador, in the open ocean, at about the latitude of Liverpool. During their six months' voyage. Arctic storms beat upon them, and toward the last, the strong waves of the sea lashed over them. It is thought the Polaris is safe, she being at Northumberland Island when last seen. Her bow was damaged, but not to an extent that will necessarily hazard her return. Until her return, we will not have the data upon which to base an accurate estimate of the scientific value of the discoveries made. The records and journals are all in the possession of Captain Buddington. But when all is known, even if it shall include the little that may be gathered from the sledge journey of Hall, it will not pay for the suffering and life expended. Practically, it is of little, if any, benefit.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Texas State Fair was opened on Monday.

THE birthplace of Benjamin Franklin is to be marked by the new printing office of the Boston *Post*.

GEN. L. ADMIRAULT, the military governor of Paris, has prohibited the sale of the *Journal D' Etat*.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio has declared the Boesel Railroad Law unconstitutional in all respects. The entire Bench concurred in the decision.

A LARGE WOLF, which had been making serious depredations in Murray county, Vermont, for upwards of a year, was killed recently near Dalton.

THE stone cutters of Chicago have voluntarily reduced their wages, "to meet the necessities of the times," from $4 50, for the working day of eight hours, to $4.

THE Nathan Mansion, in West Twenty-third street, New York—scene of the mysterious murder three years ago—is still untenanted, as it has been for many months.

THE strength of the Italian army amounts to 14,414 officers of every rank, 103,413 non-commissioned officers, corporals and soldiers; in toto, 203,827 men, and 30,667 horses.

FRENCH apothecaries have adopted the sensible practice of adding a second table on bottles containing poison, setting forth the antidote to be taken and how, in case of accident.

GOVERNOR Jewell has paid into the Connecticut treasury $13,340,80, collected in war claims of the United States Government, which closes the account of that State against the United States.

A STATISTICAL genius in Louisiana has computed the loss in cotton, occasioned by the brutal murder of the colored laborers in Grant parish, will amount to 900 bales, worth over $300,000.

IN view of the fact that some women in Massachusetts are praying the Legislature of that State to legalize polygamy, the women of Arizona, who are few and far between, are demanding a law allowing a plurality of husbands.

THE Winnebagoes of Wisconsin, numbering about 1,000 souls, are to be removed to a reservation in the western part of Indian Territory. Some of the chiefs have gone thither to select grounds, but the mass of the Indians are averse to removing from Wisconsin.

OVER a score of cases of trichinosis have occurred lately in Bremen from eating hams imported from America. Living trichinæ were found in the interior of the specimens of meat examined, those near the surface only being killed by the process of smoking.

A FREIGHT train on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad was thrown from the track on Monday, between Staunton and Edwardsville, and six cars smashed and the locomotive upset. Jacob Berthel, the engineer, was killed, and Martin Henry, the fireman, was badly wounded.

AN Atlanta Judge thus concluded his remarks in sentencing a man to be hanged: "The execution of this sentence to be in private, and witnessed only by the executing officer and sufficient guard, and relatives, and clergymen, and such friends as he may desire to have present."

AT the request of the police of Brooklyn, the investigation concerning the death of Charles Goodrich will be continued to-day. The police hope to elicit something relative to the case from "Pop Tighe," whom Lucretia Meyers says from the description given, is the person whom she knew as Rocco.

THE St. Louis *Christian Advocate* Con't want any God in the Constitution. It fears that this movement, if successful, may hereafter be upleaded in favor of incorporating into the Constitution some particular form of religion such as Catholic or Protestant, or some shade of the one or the other."

APPLES are exported from the United States in large quantities, and we are the producer of a great many choice varieties which are highly esteemed in Europe. There is an item of intelligence of the recent shipment of ten thousand barrels of apples from Boston to England, which is an indication of the extent of the trade.

BRIGHAM YOUNG says he has got along with the Indians by treating them honorably. There are evidences that he has not treated a good many white people that way—notably the unfortunates who were murdered, some years ago, at Meadow Brook; but it may certainly be said that neither he nor his followers have ever been known to take a scalp.

THE superior attractions of muskrat hunting over going to school have proved too much for many Maine boys, the past season, and terrible slaughter of the wild animals is reported. One little boy in Brandfield has shot between 200 and 300, and others in Belgrade have made large hauls. Muskrats sell at 27 cents; fox at $1,66 to $2; mink, $5,50; otter, $11; fisher, $10; sable, $2,10; lynx, $3,80.

A CRUEL hoax was perpetrated Sunday in the startling rumor set afloat in New York, and announced in two of the churches, that Governor Dix was dead. So widely was the rumor circulated that it required despatches from Albany, giving assurance of the Governor's continued good health, to dispel it. The family of the Governor were for a time plunged into the deepest affliction.

J. M. KIMBALL is fitting up the Bazzle place, in Cape Elizabeth, Me., as a trout farm. He is building three small ponds, which are to open into each other. He has also made artificial streams running out from and into the ponds. Here he proposes to place the fish after they are hatched and keep them until they are in proper condition for the market. His plan is to sell no fish until they are three years old. He has 25,000 fish already on of the eggs.

THE Californians point with just pride to the statistics of the trade and industry of their State during the past year. Twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat were produced there, and 11,700,000 bushels of wheat and flour exported. The gold and silver mines yielded $30,000,000, and the Branch Mint coined $16,380,000. Exclusive of the large foreign trade transacted indirectly the imports of the year were $40,000, and the exports $24,000,000. The wool crip was 25,000,000 pounds; the mining stock sales, $189,000,000, and the wine product 4,000,000,000 gallons. Beside this, we are reminded that the gold and silver exports of the past sixteen years were $656,000,000.

PERSONAL.

JUDGE WORDEN, as before announced, is writing the life of Chief Justice Chase.

ANNA DICKINSON threatens to go on to the theatrical boards as an occupation.

THE Burmese Ambassador and suite have arrived at Calcutta, India, in a Burmese steam yacht.

THE Baroness Burdett Coutts is to give her first ball of the season on Thursday, the 15th instant.

EMILY FAITHFULL and Henry Watterson, of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, sailed for Europe on Saturday.

JUDGE CHASE'S decease leaves but three of Mr. Lincoln's original Cabinet living—Messrs. Cameron, Welles and Blair.

COL. J. H. CHAFFIN, the celebrated Virginia dwarf, died on the 23d of April, in his 48th year, at his home in Bedford county.

HENRY OSSIAN FLIPPER, a the son of a mulatto bootmaker in Atlanta, Ga., has obtained an appointment to a cadetship at West Point.

LIEUTENANT HOWE, U. S. A., one of the officers killed in the last battle with the Modoc Indians, was the son of Colonel M. S. Howe, of Hawesville, Ky.

MR. SAMUEL CRAM, an old and respected citizen of Windham, Me., cut his throat last week, being the last of four brothers, all of whom have committed suicide.

THE Parisian sculptor, Clesinger, has sued an American tailor for the value of a bust of the latter's daughter, which was not deemed a sufficiently flattering likeness.

MR. HENRY FARNUM, of New Haven, has imported from Illinois four matched horses specially to draw President Grant on the occasion of his visit to that town.

THE President has appointed Jackson S. Schultz, of New York, Commissioner to represent the United States at the Vienna Exposition, vice General Van Buren, suspended.

THE young Baron Hozelle de Montreuil, being about to marry the Countess of Richemont, Parisian Fossigners are quite agitated. The Countess owns the famous vineyards of Braunesberg.

MR. JAMES T. GARDENER, chief geographer of the geological exploration of the Territories of the United States, and staff, left New York city last Monday evening for the camp near Denver, Colorado.

MM. DE BORDA and Delpit lately fought a duel in the forest of Saint Germain. When M. Delpit was wounded the honor of both was satisfied, and M. de Borda, throwing his arms about his adversary's neck, embraced him enthusiastically.

REV. THOMAS DEWAR, of Aberdeen, Scotland, fell in an apoplectic attack while opening with prayer a session of the Circuit Court and died instantly. He was sixty-six years old, and seemed up to the fatal moment in good health.

IN connection with the withdrawal of General Viangali, Russian Minister at Pekin, it is rumored that M. Struve, at present Counsellor to the Governor General of Siberia, at Irkutsk, will proceed to occupy the post in the Chinese capital.

A DISCOVERY has just been made in the picture gallery of Baron de Stackelberg, at the Chateau of Macha, Bohemia, on a painting by Holbein, of an inscription which fixes in a positive manner the birth of that great painter in 1497.

GEN. SHERMAN has received dispatches from Gen. Schofield, announcing the arrival at San Francisco of the remains of Gen. Canby, and stating that the funeral ceremonies will take place to-day, and his body to be sent east to-morrow.

FRIDAY morning a touching little incident occured at the grave of the late Thaddeus Stevens, Schriver Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa., the "Old Commoner," in the presence of Judge Livingston, Hon. O. J. Dickey and others, was the planting of an English ivy vine at the foot of the monument by George Thaddeus Stevens, eight years old, a son of Simon Stevens, of New York. The little fellow was a great favorite with the illustrious deceased.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

A TIMELY question to put to a salary grabber—Would you have gone before the people last autumn on a back-pay platform?

A REPORT comes from Alabama that Mr. J. H. Sloss has given his back pay to his wife, and now says his prayers without blushing.

BEN BUTLER, in plaster of paris, with a spoon over his shoulder, has always been a favorite saloon ornament in Chicago. The statuette is now decked with a 3-cent stamp, which is neatly plastered on the Essex statesman's capacious forehead.

IT is finally ascertained that the Connecticut Legislature stands as follows: In the Senate there are eleven Republicans and ten Democrats—one Republican majority. The House stands: Democrats, 132; Republicans, 129; Democratic majority, 23.

RUMOR asserts that at least five men will run for Governorships this year, with ultimate designs upon chairs in the United States Senate. The names are Noyes of Ohio, Ames of Mississippi, Lewis of Virginia, Booth of California, and Austin of Minnesota.

Sickening Brutality to an Idiot.

A case of sickening brutality is reported from Washington, in Wisneblick county, Iowa, where lives a well-to-do farmer named Wurzer. He has been married to his second wife for some ten years. Though it was known that he had a daughter of weak intellect that must now be some twenty years old, the offspring of his first marriage, alive, the girl was never seen, and his replies, when he was questioned about her, were anything but satisfactory. The Sheriff of the county therefore took upon himself to investigate the affair. He found a small den about 8 by 10 partitioned off from the loft of the house. Its only furniture was a box 42 inches long and 22 wide, in which were placed some filthy rags and straw, which served as the idiot's bed. Here she was found crouched on her hands and knees, her body covered with thick scales of crusted dirt, her only dress a piece of blanket thrown over her shoulders. Though she is twenty years old, her head and limbs are no larger than those of a child of ten. She was so crippled from long confinement that she could not stand erect; she has no power to speak, and has passed the last fifteen years in her den. Her father, on being ordered by the Sheriff to remove her, and asked why he had thus treated his unfortunate offspring, replied that "he couldn't be looking after her all the time."

The Gossip of Rome.

From a Letter by Bayard Taylor to the New York Tribune.

The Pope still turns the key of the Vatican upon himself, and refuses to be considered as anything else than a prisoner. He is visited almost daily by Catholic and Protestant strangers, among whom there is more than the usual proportion of American ladies. To all these he complains of his treatment, and sometimes prophesies a speedy and splendid triumph. One rumor states, however, that he is very tired of his isolation, and would gladly be reconciled with the Italian Government, if it could be done with dignity. I cannot guess how much truth there may be in this, but there are some strange and yet true stories in circulation. That the son (Ricciotti) of Garibaldi and the daughter of Cardinal Antonelli should have fallen desperately in love with each other is a conjunction which would hardly have occurred to a novelist; yet it is a still more extraordinary circumstance that some of the Cardinal's money should have been used to support a violent Democratic journal in Rome.

The Lungs--Consumption.

The importance of early treatment in lung diseases by some who has given the matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as afford hope for a cure, after all other ordinary means had been apparently exhausted.

His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city is invaluable, and while it is curing, at the same time supports nature and renews life.

The Doctor's office is at 167 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 189 Penn street. A treatise on Consumption sent free by mail whenever ordered.

Unequaled for Cheapness, Durability and Strength.

All materials used in the manufacture of MATHEWS' SODA WATER BOXES is selected from the very best materials. The Marble Boxes are of the very best quality. The Syrup Tanks are all Glass or Porcelain, that the Syrup may never borrow. There is no apparatus sold that is equal in any way. The Boxes are made better, put together more strong-er, which renders them more durable in every way. In fact Mathews' Soda Water Apparatus we guarantee the best, cheapest and far superior in every way to any others made. The new styles just received this day at the Agents' office.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUGGISTS,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.
JAS. LITTELL. WM. H. MECHLING.

OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD RYE WHISKY,
Foreign and Domestic
WINES AND LIQUORS,
237 Liberty
AND
244 Penn Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRE CLAY,

WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY FLUES
And Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS
133 Second Avenue.

Hazard Powder Company's

SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.

I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Tournaments, Contractors and dealers by A Car or Cargo,
AT LOW PRICES.
Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,
PITTSBURGH.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO,
128 SECOND AVENUE.

1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole:
400 " Springfield Oak "
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands,
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.

GET THE BEST
Howe Standard,
Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Millyards, 75 & 77 Water st.
Corner Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Platforms. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG.
86 Wood street.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Black Alpacas!
Black Alpacas!

We have now on hand a full line of the above Goods, bearing our own Trade Mark, the

"Flag and the Thistle,"

At very low prices.

HERNANIS, GRENADINES,

In all the New Silk, Plain and Figured Stripes.

Japanese Poplins.

NEW DRESS SILKS.

Fresh and complete stock at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY.

Great Closing Sale

AT
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
Is Now in Full Operation
AND HAS PROVED A
DECIDED SUCCESS.

Having decided to make a change in our firm on or before July 1st, until which time we will offer our goods in lots to suit purchasers at such an

Extraordinary Reduction

As must insure a ready sale. To the RETAIL TRADE we offer the cream of our stock at

Twenty Per Cent. Off the Cost,

Which is equivalent to 25 per cent. profit. The stock is now very complete and embraces a splendid line of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Embroideries,
LACES, RIBBONS,
All Wool, Merino and
COTTON HOSIERY
Silk, Lisle and Cloth Gloves,
Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear,
Shirts, Collars and Ties, Corsets, Skirts, &c.,
All of which we offer at
Immense Bargains for Cash

To close out before May 1st. We will offer "Job Lots" to

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
Would call special attention to their

Black Dress Silk at	$1.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	1.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	1.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	2.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	2.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	2.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	2.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.10 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.30 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	3.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	4.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	4.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	4.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	5.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	5.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	5.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	5.75 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	6.00 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	6.25 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	6.50 per yard.
Black Dress Silk at	7.00 per yard.

Also, extra Bargains in
BLACK, WHITE AND
Fancy Striped Silks,
Colored Silks,
In all the New Tints, Sage, Blue, Green, Drab, Brown and Pink. To all of which
WE INVITE AN INSPECTION.
Joseph Horne & Co.,
RETAIL STORES.

KINDER BLAIR.

PRACTICAL
CONFECTIONER
AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,
Nuts, Canned Goods, Ice Cream, &c.,
62 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Caperton's Dining Rooms,

60 MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Tables furnished with the best the market affords in its season. Meals from 6:30 A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M.

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Llama Lace Goods,

In Latest and most Fashionable Styles.

Ladies' New Sets, Plain and Colored, extra cheap.
Stamped Goods of every description.
Doylies, Chemise Yokes, Pillow Shams, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Misses' New Hats.
Flowers, Ribbons, Scarfs, Parasols.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

A very large and complete line of
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which are offered at great inducements.

LINEN APRONS

White and Colored.

GOOD GOODS---LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa

SUITS! SUITS!

New Stock of Suits
AT ERWIN'S.

JUST OPENING,
New Styles,
Handsome Shades,
Well made and at
LOW PRICES.

SUITS AT	$3.75.
SUITS AT	$4.00.
SUITS AT	$4.50.
SUITS AT	$5.00.
SUITS AT	$6.00.
SUITS AT	$7.00.
SUITS AT	$8.00.
SUITS AT	$8.50.
SUITS AT	$9.00.
SUITS AT	$10.00.
SUITS AT	$12.00.
SUITS AT	$12 50.
SUITS AT	$13.00.
SUITS AT	$15.00.
SUITS AT	$16.00.
SUITS AT	$18.00.
SUITS AT	$20.00.

Large stock, low prices and good goods Call and see them.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW GOODS.

A FULL LINE OF LINEN SUITS.
All the new styles in
Parasols, Dress Goods,
In great variety.
LACE CURTAINS and MARSEILLES QUILTS, Just Received.

H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE,
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
206 and 208 Liberty Street

DRY GOODS.

Furnishing Goods

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

Received and opened this week a large and elegant stock of

LACE CURTAINS,

Manufactured expressly for our own trade, rich and handsome patterns. Each piece bearing our own trade mark, the "FLAG AND THE THISTLE."

WINDOW SHADES,

In all Colors, Splendid Assortment at low prices.

Brackets, Wall Pockets, &c.

Carpets, Oil Cloths,
Mattings, Cornices,
Stair Rods, Fixings, &c.

NEW PRINTS,

New Percales,
Shirting Muslins.
Full Stock—Low Prices at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

NEW DRESS GOODS

AT
ERWIN'S!

172 and 174
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW STYLES,
NEW COLORS.
NEW SHADES.

Main Room assortment, all fresh and clean; prices low; good goods.

HANDSOME STRIPED GOODS
ELEGANT PLAIN GOODS.

Japanese Silks

In great variety.

BLACK SILKS,

Good bargains

Striped Silks, 65c to $1.50.
Crammed Stripes, 12½c to 20c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 12½c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 15c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 20c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 25c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 30c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 37½c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 50c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 62½c.
New Spring Dress Goods, 75c.

The largest, handsomest and cheapest assortment of Dress Goods we ever had the pleasure of offering our friends. We respectfully solicit a careful examination of our stock and a comparison of our prices with other houses.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174 Federal St., Allegheny.

OFFICIAL---PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, May 12, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR Grading STRAWBERRY LANE, from the P., F. W. & C. R. R. to Highstreet, and HIGH STREET, from Strawberry Lane to the P., F. W. & C. R. R., are now ready for examination and can be seen at this office from and THURSDAY, May 22, 1873, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

W. K. CARLILE,
my12:mtf10 Engineer in charge.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, May 10, 1873.

NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the Board Walk on East street, from Main avenue to the North line of the seventh ward, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, May 21st, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

W. K. CARLILE,
my 10:mtf92 Engineer in Charge.

MUNICIPAL HALL, CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, May 8, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading and Paving of YOUNG'S ALLEY is now ready for examination and correction, at this office for ten (10) days, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer for collection.

my9:to78 A. DEMPSTER, City Engineer.

OFFICIAL---ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., May 8, 1873.

Notice to Parties Interested.

The report of the viewers on the opening and straightening of Buena Vista street, from Norman to James streets, having been finally confirmed, notice is hereby given, that the assessments for benefits are now due, and payable at the office of the City Treasurer.

If not paid within sixty days from this date, liens will be filed on the unpaid assessments, with interest, costs and fees.

JAMES BROWN,
my8:mtf72 Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA., April 28, 1873.

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

—The report of the viewers on the opening of ALLEY twenty feet wide, from Garrison to Rolla streets, in McClintock's Plan of Lots, having

HOME NEWS.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Short Session—The Delegates in Attendance—The Ticket Selected—No Instructions Given.

The County Convention called to select delegates to the State Convention, assembled in the criminal Court room, on Tuesday morning, and was called to order promptly at eleven o'clock,—the Court room being filled with the delegates and others interested, and presenting a scene that is usually incidental to such occasions.

Dr. A. H. Gross, Chairman of the County Committee, called the meeting to order and read the call for the gathering as published in the city papers,—stating forth its object, to be the selection of three Senatorial and seven Representative delegates to represent the Republicans of Allegheny county in the State Convention, to be held next August, for the nomination of candidates for Supreme Judge and State Treasurer.

After the call had been read,

Mr. C. L. Magee moved the election of Dr. Gross as Permanent President, which was carried.

The following gentlemen were then selected as Secretaries: Wm. Anderson, John S. Robb, T. M. Gillespie, D. McGunnigle, T. H. Phelps, G. C. McMullen and R. J. Richardson.

A call was next made for credentials, and the Secretaries subsequently announced the list as follows:

First ward.—Wm. J. Diehl.
Second ward.—Thos. H. Phelps.
Third ward.—C. Solvely.
Fourth ward.—Robert Leonard.
Fifth ward.—F. H. Thorne.
Sixth ward.—Frank P. Case.
Seventh ward.—R. M. Snodgrass.
Eighth ward.—Henry Wilson.
Ninth ward.—R. J. Richardson.
Tenth ward.—R. Graham.
Eleventh ward.—W. B. Hays.
Twelfth ward, First Precinct.—J. K. Lewis.
Twelfth ward, Second Precinct.—J. T. Duff.
Fourteenth ward.—C. L. Magee.
Fifteenth ward.—Wm. Hosack.
Sixteenth ward, First Precinct.—W. C. Barr.
Sixteenth ward, Second Precinct.—S. Mellroy.
First ward, Allegheny.—R. A. Young.
Second ward.—Theodore Myler.
Third ward, first precinct.—Arthur Hobson.
Third ward, second precinct.—C. C. Smith.
Fourth ward, first precinct.—David Lewis.
Fourth ward, second precinct.—Peter Walter, Jr.
Fifth ward.—J. W. Patterson.
Sixth ward.—W. Blakely.
Eighth ward.—George Moul.
Ninth ward.—George C. McMullin.
Tenth ward.—H. S. Fleming.
Eleventh ward.—W. G. Stubbs.
McKeesport.—First ward.—W. N. Donshee.
" Second ward.—W. E. Harrison.
" Third ward.—B. B. Coursin.
Verona.—B. F. Weddell.
Braddock borough.—Alex. Dempster.
Swissvale.—R. C. Chrisey.
Shaler.—W. H. Lewis.
Tarentum.—J. M. Hemphill.
Bellvue.—Thomas M. Bayne.
Chartiers.—W. Hill.
Mansfield.—R. H. Fife.
Millvale.—1st precinct.—J. S. Robb.
Millvale, 2d precinct.—T. M. Sholz.
Lost township.—W. J. Meek.
Plum township.—A. W. McMadd.
Penn township.—F. P. Whiten.
Elizabeth, 2d precinct.—Geo. W. Watson.
Mifflin.—Joseph Miller.
Robinson, 1st precinct.—Russel Errett.
Robinson, 2d precinct.—Andrew Young.
Moon.—John Thompson.
Baldwin, 1st precinct.—H. B. Hays.
Baldwin, 3d precinct.—John B. Munn.
Ross, 2d precinct.—J. A. Fleming.
McCandless.—Samuel Wallace.
Sugt Deer.—Robert Kennedy.
Upper St. Clair.—John Gilfillan.
N. Fayette.—W. A. Clark.
Shaler, 1st precinct.—William Anderson.
Shaler, 2d precinct.—E. H. Miller.
Fawn.—John Hunter.
Wilkins, 1st precinct.—William Anderson.
Etna Borough.—John N. McQuade.
Patton, 1st precinct.—James Caruthers.
Chartiers.—N. Petrie.
Reserve.—Geo. Keefer.
Fine.—James W. Craig.
Ardiana.—J. McCullough.
Lower St. Clair.—John Paul.
South Fayette.—W. H. Herriott.
Union.—John R. Nieh.
Hampton.—W. D. McKee.
Scott township, 1st precinct.—B. F. Symthe.
Scott township, 2d precinct.—H. Bixtell.
Harrison.—W. A. Nesbitt.
Marshal.—George Negley.
Herron.—D. K. McCandless.

No contestants appeared, and the chair accordingly announced the Convention properly organized, and called for nominations, when

Mr. H. S. Fleming offered the following:

Resolved, That C. L. Magee, Russel Errett and Arthur Hobson be declared Senatorial Delegates elect to the State Convention, and that Stephen H. Geyer, Esq., be declared Representative Delegate elect from Allegheny.

An amendment was offered that E. B. Coursin be elected Delegate from the Middle District.

The amendment was accepted, and Mr. Fleming's resolution unanimously adopted.

Mr. George W. Wilson was placed in nomination for Representative Delegate from the First City Legislative District, and elected by acclamation.

For the Second City District Wm. H. McCleary was nominated and elected without opposition.

Messrs. R. B. Brown, John Larimer and H. B. Smithson were nominated for the Representative delegates from the Second District.

Before a ballot was had Mr. Smithson's name was withdrawn, and the nominations of Messrs. Larimer and Brown were made unanimous.

For Representative Delegates from Allegheny City, Stephen A. Geyer, Esq., and Major E. B. Coursin were nominated. On motion Mr. Geyer was declared elected.

For Representative delegate for north of the rivers and outside of Allegheny City, Thomas M. Bayne, Esq., was nominated, and unanimously elected.

The business before the Convention having thus been disposed of—in a brief session continuing for about half an hour—the Chair extended congratulations to the delegates upon the harmony which had characterized their proceedings, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE HON. M. HAMPTON.

Letter from the Bar Requesting Him to Continue on the Bench.—The Judge's Reply.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 19, 1873.

Hon. M. Hampton, President Judge of the District Court:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned members of the Pittsburgh Bar, fully appreciating the learning, ability and integrity with which you have discharged the duties of your position, and being desirous that you should not at the close of your term retire from the Bench, but give to the Bar and the public the benefit of your long experience, beg leave, most respectfully, to ask you to permit your name to be presented to the people of the county for re-election to the position you now hold.

In presenting this request we feel assured that the impartiality and dignity with which you have so long presided over the District Court as its President Judge will secure for you the support of every man in the community who desires the administration of the law to be pure and without reproach.

Trusting you will consent to the use of your name as suggested, we are, very respectfully yours, &c.,

Thos. M. Marshall,	Chris. Magee,
Algernon S. Bell,	S. H. Geyer,
M. Swartzweider,	John Barton,
C. C. Taylor,	David Reed,
John D. Scott,	Robt. Woods,
Jacob H. Miller,	C. B. M. Smith,
J. W. Riddell,	N. P. Fetterman,
John Dalzell,	A. M. Brown,
Wm. L. Chalfant,	Saml. A. Puyiance,
R. Schoyer,	E. F. Duff,
J. K. P. Duff,	Thos. M. Bayne,
Jno. Allison,	C. W. Robb,
J. S. Morrison,	Thos. A. Keenan,
Geo. Shiras, Jr.	Robt. McKnight,
M. A. Woodward,	S. M. Raymond,
J. H. Baldwin,	W. A. Moore,
Thos. Hindman,	Robert Robb,
W. C. Aughinbaugh,	Jos. R. Cock,
Saml. Harper,	R. J. Powers,
J. Ludwig Koethen,	D. T. Watson,
J. M. P. Edmundson,	W. W. Thompson,
J. H. Callahan,	L. P. Stone,
David W. Bell,	W. G. Moreland,
Noah W. Shafer,	J. J. Siebeneck,
John S. Robb,	J. R. Butterfield,
W. Crawford,	Thos. Wightman,
D. F. Patterson,	John McClaren,
Wm. P. Schell, Jr.,	Josiah Cohen,
T. S. Parker,	Wm. Reardon,
John H. Kerr,	Geo. R. Cochrane,
J. A. McQuade,	James Evans,
Wilms W. Powers,	T. J. O'Keefe,
C. S. Ammond,	A. B. Morrison,
J. E. McKelvy,	J. W. Milligan,
A. B. Hay,	Clark H. Johnson,
T. Walter Day,	Jas. A. McKean,
James P. Gilde's,	Lewis McMullen,
W. H. McGary,	John C. Barr,
H. C. Bowers,	James I. Kuhn,
A. McBride,	Newton Petrie.
Robert Pollock,	
Wier & Gibson,	

REPLY OF JUDGE HAMPTON.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1873.

To R. Woods, C. B. M. Smith, T. M. Marshall, A. S. Bell, and others, members of the Pittsburgh Bar:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter signed by yourselves, and many of your brethren, requesting me to be a candidate for re-election to the position I now occupy as President Judge of the District Court. After years of service on the Bench, it is to me, a source of very great satisfaction to know that my judicial course has the entire approval of the Bar, and that in its judgment, the law has been administered with impartiality and ability. No judge could desire a greater honor, or receive a more lasting reward for his labors.

If the Bar and the people of the county desire it, I am willing still further to serve them, and leave the propriety of a re-nomination to them.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

M. HAMPTON.

A Little Boy Run Over and Dangerously Injured

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a little son of Mr. Thomas Gray, of West Liberty, Lower St. Clair township, was seriously injured at Sim's coal pit by being run over by a coal team. It appears that the little fellow was playing near a wagon that was heavily laden with coal, and in some manner he ran against the wagon as it moved off, knocking him down, one of the wheels passing over him, crushing his body and inflicting terrible injury—so that his life is despaired of. Dr. McCormick, of Mt. Washington, was summoned, and rendered all the aid in his power to alleviate the little boy's sufferings.

Do You Want a Piano?

If you do, then we know of no better place for procuring one than at the music store of Messrs. J. M. Leighner & Co., No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny City, where you will find an assortment of pianos, organs, etc., that for elegance, correctness, beauty of finish and design are unrivalled. They have on hand the Dunham & Sons's piano, than which none is more excellent or more celebrated. They purchase directly from the manufacturers for cost, and are determined to sell at such figures and on such terms as cannot fail to please the purse of all who wish to purchase. We were shown a lovely piano, with French repeating action, overstrung scale, Alraffe treble, carved legs and lyre, and of a fine rosewood finish, for the very low price of two hundred and seventy-five dollars. They also accommodate their customers by selling on monthly payments or on such other terms as may suit. They are worthy men, and are determined to deserve success.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

The New Route.—Directors Elected.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore Railroad Company, was held at Washington, Pa., last Monday, when the following Board of Directors and officers were chosen:

President—C. M. Reed.
Directors—J. B. Ford, W. S. Bissell, William Workman, William W. Smith, S. B. Hays, W. Keyser.
Secretary—J. B. Washington.
Treasurer—W. H. Iiams.
Auditor—W. T. Thelin.
Master of Transportation—Thos. R. Sharp.
Master of Road—John L. Wilson.
General Freight Agent—Nathan Guilford.
General Agent—R. T. Devries.
Chief Engineer—James R. Randolph.
Master of Machinery—J. C. Davis.

Subsequently Vice President Keyer, of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Road, with other officials, made a reconnoisance over a part of the route for this new road, and expressed satisfaction with the progress of the work.

12 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. R. L. Wolcott, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. 619:dyW.

See in another column, advertisement about Iowa and Nebraska Lands.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Two hundred Norwegians arrived in New York on Monday, the greater number of whom are bound for Minnesota.

Five car loads of United States infantry passed through St. Louis on Wednesday, *en route* for the seat of the Modoc war.

A fire at Touners, Canada, on Tuesday, burned a greater portion of the village. About one hundred families were homeless.

At Platteville, Wis., Sunday morning, a young man named James Fay became suddenly insane and attacked two men, stabbing them fatally.

Rev. Mr. Ancient has accepted the call to an assistant curateship in Halifax, and now only awaits the appointment of his successor at Torrence Bay.

Nashua, N. H., having gone to the expense of a steam fire-engine, now discovers that the whole water supply of the city will only keep one of them going for ten minutes.

About six Congressmen among those who have turned their compensation into the Treasury have accompanied their act with letters that their names be withheld from the public.

Four hundred pavement laborers are now on a strike in Orange, New Jersey, and the contractor has asked for protection for his property. The Italians have affiliated with the strikers.

The boiler in the cement works of Eusenburtz, Hall & Co., in Syracuse, N. Y., exploded on Monday afternoon, killing Joseph Stewart and injuring eight others, and demolishing a house.

Two prolific matrons living near each other in Columbia county, Ga., simultaneously produced seven children between them on Monday of last week, one of them bearing four and the other three.

Only three of the crew of the ship Tennyson, which foundered at sea on the 22d of February, were saved, including William Noyes, second mate. They floated for eight days on a piece of the wreck.

Jacob Enoby, a farmer living in Peru township, Dubuque county, Iowa, was found hanging to a tree on his farm on Monday morning, having committed suicide. Family trouble is said to be the cause.

A father and two sons, a few days ago, married three sisters in Iowa. The undutiful sons have driven their unhappy parent to the verge of insanity by trying to explain the relationship of their children.

"A petrified Indian, billed to Yale College," was among the Eastern express matter which passed through Des Moines, Iowa, last Thursday. The body having been secured and dug up in the bluffs on the North Platte, last summer.

Said Mr. Lincoln: "With public sentiment, nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed;" and he uttered no truer saying than this: "In this country the people are the rightful masters of Congresses and of courts."

A letter from Orangeburg, South Carolina, states that Captain Gallagher, who is stationed there, fatally shot a discharged soldier, who while drunk, invited the Captain to take a drink, and on the latter declining, slapped him in the face.

According to a Washington special, negotiations are progressing there to turn over the lands granted by Texas to the Parisians who purchased the Espano bonds, and relieve General Fremont from the judgment of the French courts.

An exemplary lady of our acquaintance who was about to send a somewhat faded black silk gown to the dyer's, had her mind changed by happening to open her prayer-book at the hymn, "Sinner, turn; why will you die?" and she turned it accordingly.

A "charm doctor" died lately in Buffalo, and a horseshoe, a stuffed frog, a filbert nut and an English shilling, all found together in a pocket of his vest were found suspended about his neck. He was honest enough to believe in his own medicines, at at any rate.

Wm. McWaters, who broke into the Wyoming (Nebraska) Postoffice, and assaulted the Postmaster, and killed Judge Wolf, who was assisting the United States Marshal to arrest him, was arraigned at Kansas City last Monday night, and will be taken to Nebraska.

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The second monster anchor plate for the East River Bridge, New York, was cast last week. The form is almost circular, 18x17 feet, and 3 feet thick, weighing 22 tons. It took six and a half hours for the iron to melt, after which it was run into the mould. The plate cost about $2,500.

The people of Newburg, New Jersey, are much exercised now over an order of the School Board closing the colored public schools and assigning the pupils among the schools now used exclusively for white children. There are apprehensions of a general withdrawal of the white children from the schools.

The British Government Expedit on for investigating the bed of the ocean reports new and curious discoveries. Creatures composed almost wholly of eyes have been orodged up; and crustaceans have been found covered and dug up in the bluffs on the North Platte, last summer.

Said Mr. Lincoln: "With public sentiment, nothing can fail; without it, nothing can succeed;" and he uttered no truer saying than this: "In this country the people are the rightful masters of Congresses and of courts."

A letter from Orangeburg, South Carolina, states that Captain Gallagher, who is stationed there, fatally shot a discharged soldier, who while drunk, invited the Captain to take a drink, and on the latter declining, slapped him in the face.

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Said Mr. Lincoln;

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President,
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
mh6:83

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. S. BROWN,
R. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN S. ROSS, JAMES LYNCH,
J. H. ELLIOTT, E. H. FALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRAZER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HARMON LOVE....SAM. N. HILL.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchange on the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

FOR SALE,

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds.

At Par and Interest,

Free from Taxation

ALSO NO. 1

Municipal and School Bonds,

Bearing Ten (10) per cent. Interest, Payable semi-annually.

We have examined these Bonds carefully, and can recommend them as a safe and paying investment.

Persons anent investors are advised to purchase these Bonds both as a protection against loss, theft and fire, and for greater convenience in collecting the interest.

Those who wish to reinvest Coupons and Dividends, and those who wish to increase their investments from means already invested; in other less profitable securities, will do well to examine the merits of the above Bonds.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 13, 1873.

The local money market was without mat erial change during the entire day, there being but little activity exhibited at any time. The supply of loanable funds by our banks is quite sufficient for all practical purposes at present, and the loan market generally is in a healthy condition. There is every indication that money is becoming plenty. Gold, which on Saturday sold at a premium of 118¾, has receded to 117¾. Our home securities are quiet, although they are in more demand, and we anticipate a brisk business within the next few weeks. The pleasant weather will have an enlivening influence on real estate matters.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. Mellvaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 108 Smithfield street:

M and M. National Bank		$20 25
Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.		20 00
Allegheny Insurance Co., $25 paid in)		20 00

George B. Hill & Co., Bankers, No. 5 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Gold	118¾	117¾
U. S. 6ses—1881.	119¾	
" —coupons	121¾	121¾
5-20s—1862	116	115¾
" —1864	116	116
" —1865	117¾	117¾
" —1865 new.	118¾	118¾
" —1867.	120¾	120¾
" —1868—coupons.	118¾	118¾
10-40s.	112	111¾
10-40s—coupons.	111¾	111¾
Currency 6's.	135	135¾
New 5 per cent	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	100	100¾
Erie	61¾	61
R. R. & P.	3	3
C. C. & I. C.	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	55¾	55¾
Do. preferred	78¾	78¾
Michigan Southern.	90¾	90¾
Do. Central	104¾	104
North Western, preferred	80¾	
Do. preferred	86¾	85¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾	89
Knox Island.	108¾	108¾
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾
Western Union Telegraph.	78¾	86¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	31¾	31¾
Ulinois Central.	91¾	91¾
Toledo & Wabash	40¾	40
Adams Express.	94¾	95¾
Fort Wayne	93	93
American Express	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	73¾	73¾
Harlem.	128	126

Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

Penna. Central	54¾	54
Reading	58	57¾
United Cos. of N. J.	120	119¾
Oil Creek	51¾	51¾
Lehigh Valley	60	60
Philadelphia & Erie	25¾	25¾
Pennsylvania Allotments	53¾	53¾
Pittsburgh 5s	74	74
Allegheny Valley 7-30	94¾	94¾
Central Transportation	47¾	47¾

The Philadelphia bank statement on Monday was rather favorable, though less so than the two preceding weeks. The deposits show an increase of $397,492; the legal tender reserves the large increase of $1,144,428; loans have been expanded to the extent of $116,700, and the specie pended to the extent of $116,700, and the specie supply remains the same as last week. Business has been a full average, and collections clearings show a falling off of $59,889, as compared with the preceding week. Balances are slightly higher.

The tone of the money market is steady and rates are decidedly in favor of business. Gold is weak; opening at 117¾, declining to 117¾, advancing to 117¾, and closing at 117¾. There are only slight changes in stocks: Pennsylvania railroad brought 54¾@54¾ bid; allotments 53¾@53¾; Lehigh Valley 60, and Camden and Atlantic at 56, Lehigh Valley 60, and Camden and Atlantic at 56, Lehigh Valley 65, and Camden and Atlantic at 56.

THE Chicago "Journal" of Monday evening says: "The supply of money is ample for all practical purposes and the market is comfortable for all parties entitled to favors, at the usual rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The offerings of paper were large and gratin men were the principal borrowers. Provision dealers, however received a fair share of loanable funds.

MONDAY'S Baltimore "American" says: "Money has been easier during the past week, rates ruling at 6@7 per cent. for call loans, which are easily obtainable by borrowers on good collaterals. Commercial paper was offered freely at the following rates: First-class, 7@7½; first refusing at 7½@8; second class 9@9½; first grocery 10@12; second 10@12; first dry goods 8@9, second 10@12; boots and shoes 9@10, clothing 10@18, mixed paper ranges from 8 to 15 per cent."

TUESDAY'S Cincinnati "Gazette" says: "In our local market money has been in good demand and steady; the banks being able to discount liberally for depositors at 8@10 per cent. The more open market the supply of money has been accelerated by the decline of the market.

The movements of currency have been only slightly in favor of the city, but the supply is sufficient for a comfortable working of the machine.

THE St. Louis "Democrat" of Monday says: "Rates for money have been steady, varying but little from 8@10 per cent. per annum; on the street rates were some higher but rates in the market were almost nominal, the offerings being so light. Over the counter business has been good and deposits well up, with heavy local checking throughout the week. New York exchange has been steady, selling all the week at from 50 to 75c premium, per $1,000 between banks and $1 selling over the counter.

NEW YORK, May 13, 1873.

Financial affairs are dull. Money was in good demand early at 7, but during the afternoon, under large offerings, declined to 2 per cent., with fair dealings at 5@6. Sterling exchange is steady, with a fair demand at 9½@9¾ for sixty days and part paying 9¾@9¾ for sight. Gold was at first nearly weak and firm, ranging from 117¾ to 117¾, closing at 117¾@117¾. Loans to-day, 1-32. Clearings $51,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $1,000,000. Total receipts for the week was nearly $6,000,000. Government was dull and steady. State securities were dull and steady. Stocks were dull and heavy, and at the close weak, with a partial recovery. The market for railroads was dull and weak. Prices were weak and drooping, 15@20 for common to medium, and 30@35 for prime to choice.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@31c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—$10@13 per barrel.

COFFEE—Is dull in consequence of it being so generally in consumers' hands. Rio is unchanged; 18¾@19¾ by the cargo, 12c additional for small lots.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged. New Ohio Dairy, 10@12; Factory, 14@15; prime old New York, 15@16; Goodale's Factory, 20c; Sweitzer, 18@20.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 6@7c; Clear Sides, 8½@9c; Hams, 10@12. Country Lard, 9c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is as dull as ever, but there is no quotable change in prices. Peaches, 6@6½ for prime to halves—no demand for quarters or slices. Apples, 3½@4½. Blackberries, 10@12.

EGGS—The market is firmer, and dealers generally quoted to-day at 15c. Receipts reported at both of these quotations.

FLOUR—There is a continued fair demand, but the market is quiet and prices remain unchanged. We continue former quotations, viz: Spring wheat, $7.50@8, the outside figure for choice. Minnesota, $8@8.50 for red winter wheat $8.50@9. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts of Oats are increasing, and the market is easier, but there is no quotable change in prices: 47@50—sale of one car reported at 50c, but this seems to be above the market. Wheat is scarce, and for a full average grade of No. 2 winter that offers at $1.58@1.58 for red, and white may be quoted at $1.60@1.65. There is a fair demand movement in Spring wheat, but it is said to go to the country with a commission added to what it could be sold down here—the result is no Spring wheat whatever. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged, 50@53. Ear Corn—sales at 35@37. Rye is quotable at 80@85 and very quiet. Barley is in light supply and there is some inquiry for it, but it continue to quote at 85@90 for Spring, and 90@$1 for fall; scarcely any offering.

GROCERIES—There is a fair demand for the leading staples, and as noted in our last report. Coffee is firm, and somewhat excited under the influence of the advices from the east and prices are tending upward, although as yet there has been no change in our market.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 3½; Good to Prime, 3¾@3¾; Fair, 3¾@3¾; Old Government Java, 4@4½; other Javas, 3¾@3¾; Roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 23c; loose, 17¾c. Roasted Java, 23¾.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12¾c; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12. Standard A, 11¾; Extra C, 11; C, 10¾; Yellow, 10¾; Circle C, 10¾; Low-colored sugars, 9@10.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 65 other grades ranging from 60 to 60, as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 73@75c; Prime 68@72.

CANDLES.—Mould candles, 15c. Stearine do, 14. Star do, 21¢.

SOAP—Babbitt's soap, 10. Bell's Buffalo soap, $6.75. Stump & Wetzel wax, 7½c. No. 1 Resin 12c. Procter & Gamble's 7c.

HAY—Is in low way in good supply in Allegheny to-day, and prices ruled lower, ranging from $19 to $20 per ton, according to quality and condition. Baled continues dull and we quote at $20@20.

HOPS—Are quiet at 34.35 per bunch.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1.35@1.40 for gal lon jugs. Maple Sugar, 14, granulated, and 13@15 in cakes.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, and notwithstanding the arrivals have been comparatively light for some time past, prices are decidedly unchanged. Bran 80 to 90c per cwt. Seconds 90@$1. Middlings $1.00@1.20.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c, canvassed, do. 12c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½@10c; Extra Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12½c, canvassed, 13c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 13½c, canvassed, 12c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $1.50 per dozen. Bacon Shoulders, 7½c; Sides, 10; Short Rib Sides, 10½; Clear Sides, 10c; Mess Pork, $16.50@17; New Jersey Country Mess, $15; Prime Mess, $14.50@15; Prime, $13@13.50; Hams, 10½@11c; Shoulders, 7½@8c; Lard, in tierces, 9½@9¾c; kegs, 10½@10¾c; refined in tierces, 9½@9¾c; kegs, 10½@10¾c. Refined in 3 lb cans, 11½@11¾c; do in 5 lb cans, 11½@11¾c; do in 10 lb pails 10¾@11c; do in 20 lb pails, 10¾@11c; Ham Sausage 10c.

POULTRY—Live chickens still quoted at 50@60c per pair for the coop.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way from store at 70@75 per bushel for mixed, and 80@85 for prime Peach Blows.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3½c.

SHAKER CORN—140@150 per lb.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is active and higher; we now quote at $2.05@2.10. Clover unchanged at $5.75@6, and Timothy at $3.75@4.

TALLOW—6@6½c.

WHISKY—Highwines quotable at 92@93 cts. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 13, 1873.

The crude market continues dull and weak and the tendency is toward lower rates: quoted at $2.62½@2.90 per bbl at Parker, and 6¼@6¾c per gallon here. Buyers generally are holding back in anticipation of a further decline, and the indications at present are that these prices will have to be realized, although producers are very obstinate, and will prevent it if such a thing is possible. Refined, also is very dull, although prices are without quotable change; 16½@16¾c on cars here; 19¾@19¾ for May, Philadelphia delivery, and 50 for June.

Oil barrels steady at $2.05 for Countries; $2.05 for city make, 9 pound hoops, and $2.15 for 10 lb. hoops.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Warden, Frew & Co.	262
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, Frew & Co.	571
Lockhart Fee & Co.	Warden, Frew & Co.	300
J. A. McKee & Sons	J. P. Logan	100
Central Ref Co.	J. P. Logan	400
Wm. Harris Mfg & Co.	Wm. Harris Mfg & Co.	200
Citizens Oil Co.	Tack Bros.	218
Beggs L. & Co.	J. R. Bartlett, N. Y.	61
Total		2,024

New York Breadstuffs Market.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1873.—We have had a fairly active and variable wheat market the demand up to Tuesday was not very active, and prices declined with considerable variableness, since then the market has improved 1@1½c per bush. daily, more especially on good and choice Nos. 2 and 1, but there was no change in No. 3. The scarce and held at $1.70@1.80; we have had a moderate inquiry for spring for the future, and sales of 40,000 bu. No. 2 Milwaukee seller last half of May, at $1.63; and 25,000 bu. do. seller last half of June, at $1.60, and this is now bid and refused; the extremely cold and back ward weather, coupled with the more favorable news from Europe, have induced a stronger and more confident feeling generally, and as the season advances there is less inclination on the part of farmers to part with their surplus of last year, as it is very certain the harvest will be later than last year; and hence the chances of securing a good crop are diminished; our advices from California are far less encouraging than we hoped for. we have much complaint of a want of rain, in many counties the wheat is heading out before it is half matured, hence the chances for a good crop are far from flattering; our advices from the winter wheat growing States are favorable, though the crop is backward. In some sections it has been winter killed, but the increase in the area under cultivation is large, and the crop, there is reason to hope for a good result, but the prospects for the spring crop is not so hopeful, the season is too far advanced to look for it with any degree of certainty. The exports of the week are 113,730 bu, against 175,421 bu the corresponding week last year.

The heavy and depressed feeling that characterized our Flour market on Monday week continued, and was quite marked until Saturday, and under a material falling off in the receipts of the large grades of Spring Wheat and the low and immediate demand for the cheaper grades, a firm and confident feeling was noticeable, followed by a steady improvement in prices, and the stock of these is much reduced. It is difficult now to purchase a good line of shipping extras under $7.40, and there is little doubt but that before all the last few European orders can be filled. Good No. 2 and superfine have been in demand at variable, though closing at higher prices. Early in the week fancy brands of Minnesota sold quite freely at full prices, and the trade stocked themselves largely and with continued liberal arrivals and some abatement subsequently prices yielded, and the market closed dull. Holders of good family brands are quite confident and do not press them on the market, and since Tuesday they have sold more freely; popular and favorite brands commanding more money. The material advance in Winter Wheat at Toledo, Detroit &c, induces additional firmness in the market, and the very limited supplies of good Winter Wheat brands in prospect gives more confidence to holders. It is very evident the supply of Winter Wheat in the country is considerably below that of the corresponding time last year. We have been without any change in the rates of shipping brands for the future, and there is an absence of any speculative feeling. The exports of the week are 29,031 barrels, against 24,144 barrels the corresponding week last year.—Tribune.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Wharton Bros. & Co. m	2 McNish & B m	1
Nimick and Co. m	19	
Total.		22

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter. m	9 Caugher & H m	2

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger and Co. p		1

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, May 12.—There was an improved jobbing trade, with a fair demand for city goods, but manufacturers' agents were quiet, and are receiving few fresh orders. Fine brown and standard sheetings are firm in price, but fair brown are irregular. Heilians and fine bleached shirtings are in full request, but tree shirtings, fancy styles, Ticks and Cheviot stripes are in demand and steady. Foded seconds are brisk. Prints and ginghams are quiet. Woolens for fall trade are taken more freely from first hands by clothing manufacturers, but light weights are dull. Black merino lustres and cheneboys are in demand. Other foreign goods are dull. Prices nominal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton dull; middling uplands at 19¾c; sales of futures, 7,100 bales as follows: May 18 7-16@18¾c; June, 18 7-16@18 9-16c; July, 18 9-16@18 11-16c; August, 18¾@18¾c; September 17¾c. Flour a shade firmer on low grades; receipts 10,000 barrels; 25 extra Western and State $5.90@6.10; common to good $6.20@6.40; fancy to choice $6.45@6.75; extra Ohio $6.20@6.75; extra Western and State $6.90@7.40; common to choice $7.50@8.50; extra Ohio $6.90@8.50. Wheat firmer and quiet at $1.55@1.60. Corn 1@2c better; receipts 47,000 bushels; new mixed western 67@68c; white Southern 70@71c; yellow Southern 70@71c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork steady and heavy; new mixed western $16.50@16.75; old do $16.50@16.75; new mess $16.50@16.75; extra prime $15.50@16.00. Lard heavy; steam 8½@8¾c; kettle 9@9¼c. Bacon steady and heavy; long clear 7½@7¾c; short clear 8½@8¾c; long clear sides 8¾@8¾c. Whisky firm at 87c.

NASHVILLE, May 12.—Cotton dull and drooping; lower grades in excessive supply; low middling 18½c; good ordinary 19½c; middling 20c; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales; stock 20,000 bales. Flour dull; superfine $5.50@5.75; fine $6.00@6.25; extra $6.50@6.75; family $7.00@7.50; fancy $7.75@8.00. Corn in good demand; white 60@65c; mixed 60@62½c. Oats in good demand; 45@47½c. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.50 for red and $1.50@1.60 for white. Provisions unchanged. Bacon dull; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams 12½@13c. Lard dull and nominal. Whisky steady at 89c. Hay quiet at $21@27.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour quiet and weak. Corn firm and weak. Oats firm. Wheat in moderate demand; No 2 spring $1.28; No 3 red $1.26@1.27; No 4 do $1.20@1.21. Corn active; No 2 at 39½c on track; 39¾@40c in store. Rye dull; no sales; nominal at 75@76c. Barley dull; No 2 fall $1.15. Whisky steady at 86½c. Pork heavy and 1 lower; mess $15.50@15.75. Bulk meats heavy and lower; shoulders 5½c; clear rib and clear sides 7½@7¾c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 6@6½c; clear rib and clear sides 8½@8¾c. Lard dull and lower; tierces 8½@8¾c; kegs 9@9¼c. Hogs in good demand; packing 3.50@3.75; butchers' and shippers' 3.75@4.00. Receipts 7,000 hogs; shipments 4,000 hogs. Cattle dull and unchanged. Receipts 1,000 cattle; shipments 1,000 cattle. Sheep dull and unchanged. Receipts 500 sheep; shipments 500 sheep.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour very firm at $7.75@8. Wheat firm at $1.25@1.25, corn firm at 30c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats dull at 43@43½c. Barley firm; No 1 fall $1.10; No 2 spring $1.05@1.06. Pork dull and declined; $15.25@15.50 for cash; $15.50@15.75 for seller June; $15.75@16.00 for seller July. Lard dull and declined; $8.75@8.80 for cash; $8.80@8.85 for seller June; $8.85@8.90 for seller July. Bulk meats quiet and nominally unchanged. Bacon dull and declined; shoulders 6c; short rib sides 8½c; short clear sides 8¾@8¾c. Whisky firm at 87c.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour very firm at $7.75@8. Wheat firm at $1.75@1.75. Corn firm at 30c. Rye 1 m at 80c. Oats dull at 43@43½c. Barley firm; No 2 fall $1.10@1.10. Pork dull and declined; $15.25@15.50 for cash; $15.50@15.75 for seller June; $15.75@16.00 for seller July. Lard dull; steam 8½@8¾c; kettle 9@9¼c. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders 6@6½c; clear rib sides 8½@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@8¾c. Bacon dull and declined; shoulders 6@6½c; clear rib sides 8½@8¾c; clear sides 8¾@8¾c. Whisky firm at 87c.

NASHVILLE, May 12.—Cotton dull and drooping; lower grades in excessive supply; low middling 18½c; good ordinary 19½c; middling 20c; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales; stock 20,000 bales. Flour dull; superfine $5.50@5.75; fine $6.00@6.25; extra $6.50@6.75; family $7.00@7.50; fancy $7.75@8.00. Corn in good demand; white 60@65c; mixed 60@62½c. Oats in good demand; 45@47½c. Wheat firm at $1.40@1.50 for red and $1.50@1.60 for white. Provisions unchanged. Bacon dull; clear rib sides 8½c; clear sides 8¾c. Hams 12½@13c. Lard dull and nominal. Whisky firm at 89c. Hay quiet at $21@27.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Cotton quiet; middling 18½c; receipts 728 bales; shipments 640 bales; stock 2,000 bales. Flour quiet and weak. Wheat active and higher; No 2 spring $1.28; No 3 red $1.26@1.27; No 4 do $1.20@1.21. Corn active; No 2 at 39½c on track; 39¾@40c in store. Rye dull; no sales; nominal at 75@76c. Barley dull; No 2 fall $1.15. Whisky steady at 86½c. Pork heavy and lower; mess $15.50@15.75. Bulk meats heavy and lower; shoulders 5½c; clear rib and clear sides 7½@7¾c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 6@6½c; clear rib and clear sides 8½@8¾c. Lard dull and lower; tierces 8½@8¾c; kegs 9@9¼c. Hogs in good demand; packing 3.50@3.75; butchers' and shippers' 3.75@4.00. Receipts 7,000 hogs; shipments 4,000 hogs. Cattle dull and unchanged. Receipts 1,000 cattle; shipments 1,000 cattle. Sheep dull and unchanged. Receipts 500 sheep; shipments 500 sheep.

MILWAUKEE, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in good fair and market firm; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1.50@1.50; No 2 do $1.48@1.48; No 3 do 1.40@1.41; receipts 8,500 bushels; shipments 1,000 bushels; sales 20,000 bushels at $1.48@1.50 for No 2 Milwaukee spring. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 nominal at 30@31c. Rye quiet and nominal at 70@72c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; No 2 at 80@82c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; red 1@2c higher; amber 2@3c higher; No 1 red 1.63. Corn active; yellow 60@63c; mixed 59@60c; receipts 6,000 bushels; shipments 1,000 bushels. Petroleum: crude 14½; refined 24½.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13.—Flour quiet at $6. Wheat quiet at 1.40@1.45. Corn quiet at 30@31c. Oats dull at 39@40c. Rye quiet at 70@75c. Barley dull at 1.00@1.10. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, May 13.—Flour steady; some brands higher. Wheat firm; No 1 red $1.40; No 2 do $1.36@1.37; No 3 do $1.30@1.31; receipts 7,000 bushels; shipments 2,000 bushels. Corn quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Cotton dull; sales of 2,000 bales; middling 18½c; receipts 1,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,181; to the Continent 1,000; stock 108,000 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull; white Louisiana 65c; mixed 63c; yellow 61c. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork dull at $16.50. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½c; clear sides 8½c. Lard dull; tierces 9c; kegs 9½c. Whisky dull at 90c.

OSWEGO, May 13.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.63. Corn dull; western 58@59c; yellow 61c. Barley 55 to 61.05.

LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO, May 13.—Cattle: receipts to-day, including 143 cars to arrive, 1,500 head; market slow at 4@5c advance on last week's closing rates; receipts of the week, 5,000 head; shipments through during week, about 800 were disposed of; 6 cars of 1,214 lbs sold at $5.50; 1 do of 1,200 lbs at $5.25; 20 do of 1,077 lbs at $5; 18 Iowa steers of 1,074 lbs, $5.00; 21 do of 1,045 lbs at $4.75; 45 do mixed steers of 1,000 lbs at $4.50; 20 do of 991 lbs at $4.50; 76 Iowa steers of 1,000 lbs at $4.50; 19 do of 1,000 lbs at $4.50; received to-day, 1,800; total for the week 5,600; the market closed at 4@5c higher than last week's closing rates; sales of 200 to 300 shipped steers at $5.50@6.00; sales of 100 to 200 do at $5.00@5.50; sales of 100 to 200 do at $4.50@5.00; last week's closing rates; sales of 100 to 200 lots of steers at $4.00@4.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 175 lbs at $3.50@4.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 90 lbs at $3.00@3.50. Hogs: receipts to-day, 2,000 head; market slow at 10@15c lower than last week's closing rates; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 200 lbs at $4.00@4.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 250 lbs at $4.25@4.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 300 lbs at $4.50@4.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 350 lbs at $4.75@5.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 400 lbs at $5.00@5.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 450 lbs at $5.25@5.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 500 lbs at $5.50@5.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 550 lbs at $5.75@6.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 600 lbs at $6.00@6.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 650 lbs at $6.25@6.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 700 lbs at $6.50@6.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 750 lbs at $6.75@7.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 800 lbs at $7.00@7.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 850 lbs at $7.25@7.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 900 lbs at $7.50@7.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 950 lbs at $7.75@8.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,000 lbs at $8.00@8.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,050 lbs at $8.25@8.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,100 lbs at $8.50@8.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,150 lbs at $8.75@9.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,200 lbs at $9.00@9.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,250 lbs at $9.25@9.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,300 lbs at $9.50@9.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,350 lbs at $9.75@10.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,400 lbs at $10.00@10.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,450 lbs at $10.25@10.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,500 lbs at $10.50@10.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,550 lbs at $10.75@11.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,600 lbs at $11.00@11.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,650 lbs at $11.25@11.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,700 lbs at $11.50@11.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,750 lbs at $11.75@12.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,800 lbs at $12.00@12.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,850 lbs at $12.25@12.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,900 lbs at $12.50@12.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 1,950 lbs at $12.75@13.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,000 lbs at $13.00@13.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,050 lbs at $13.25@13.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,100 lbs at $13.50@13.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,150 lbs at $13.75@14.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,200 lbs at $14.00@14.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,250 lbs at $14.25@14.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,300 lbs at $14.50@14.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,350 lbs at $14.75@15.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,400 lbs at $15.00@15.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,450 lbs at $15.25@15.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,500 lbs at $15.50@15.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,550 lbs at $15.75@16.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,600 lbs at $16.00@16.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,650 lbs at $16.25@16.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,700 lbs at $16.50@16.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,750 lbs at $16.75@17.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,800 lbs at $17.00@17.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,850 lbs at $17.25@17.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,900 lbs at $17.50@17.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 2,950 lbs at $17.75@18.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,000 lbs at $18.00@18.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,050 lbs at $18.25@18.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,100 lbs at $18.50@18.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,150 lbs at $18.75@19.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,200 lbs at $19.00@19.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,250 lbs at $19.25@19.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,300 lbs at $19.50@19.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,350 lbs at $19.75@20.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,400 lbs at $20.00@20.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,450 lbs at $20.25@20.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,500 lbs at $20.50@20.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,550 lbs at $20.75@21.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,600 lbs at $21.00@21.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,650 lbs at $21.25@21.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,700 lbs at $21.50@21.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,750 lbs at $21.75@22.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,800 lbs at $22.00@22.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,850 lbs at $22.25@22.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,900 lbs at $22.50@22.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 3,950 lbs at $22.75@23.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,000 lbs at $23.00@23.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,050 lbs at $23.25@23.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,100 lbs at $23.50@23.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,150 lbs at $23.75@24.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,200 lbs at $24.00@24.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,250 lbs at $24.25@24.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,300 lbs at $24.50@24.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,350 lbs at $24.75@25.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,400 lbs at $25.00@25.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,450 lbs at $25.25@25.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,500 lbs at $25.50@25.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,550 lbs at $25.75@26.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,600 lbs at $26.00@26.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,650 lbs at $26.25@26.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,700 lbs at $26.50@26.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,750 lbs at $26.75@27.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,800 lbs at $27.00@27.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 4,850 lbs at $27.25@27.50; 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sales of 100 to 200 lots of 5,850 lbs at $32.25@32.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 5,900 lbs at $32.50@32.75; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 5,950 lbs at $32.75@33.00; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 6,000 lbs at $33.00@33.25; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 6,050 lbs at $33.25@33.50; sales of 100 to 200 lots of 6,100 lbs at $33.50@33.

GAZETTE.

THE CAPITAL.

Funeral of the Late Chief Justice Chase.

SERMON BY THE REV. MR. TIFFANY.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1873.

Arrival of the Remains of the Late Chief Justice.

The remains of the late Chief Justice Chase arrived here early this morning, accompanied by relatives and the pall-bearers, and were conveyed to the Supreme Court room, where they were placed on the catafalque, the same on which the body of Lincoln reposed in state in the rotunda of the capitol in April, 1865.

Floral decorations, tastefully arranged in the form of crosses, wreaths, anchors, &c., were placed on the coffin and catafalque, most of them being from the Government conservatory. Immediately in front of the draped seat, formerly occupied by the late Chief Justice, was a large floral cross, while outside the bar were boxes of the choicest blooming flowers. A guard of policemen and servants of the court were in attendance. Several thousand persons visited the Supreme Court room in the course of the day, but were disappointed in not seeing the face of the deceased. The casket was opened by the physician for private inspection, but was again soon closed, for the reason, it is said, that the features had undergone a marked change; therefore it was thought proper not to expose them.

The funeral services will commence at noon to-morrow, and will be conducted by Rev. D. Tiffany, late Chamber. All of the furniture, including the carpets, was sometime ago removed, but the chairs will be temporarily restored, and the Vice President's seat, Secretary's desk and other parts of the chamber will be draped in mourning.

The following gentleman have been appointed pall-bearers: Admiral Goldsborough, Gen. McDowell, Senator Cameron of Pennsylvania, Senator Cragin of New Hampshire, Senator Wood of Georgia, Montgomery Blair of Maryland, W. W. Corcoran of Washington, Governor D. Cook of Washington, A. F. Perry of Ohio, Hiram Barney of New York, Whitelaw Reid of New York, Dwight Parker of Washington, Edward Carey and Thos. Carey of Maryland. The pew formerly occupied by the late Chief Justice in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church was to-day heavily draped with black and the front of the pulpit covered with black cloth.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1873.

Funeral Obsequies of Chief Justice Chase.

The preparations for the funeral of the late Chief Justice Chase were completed this morning. The Senate chamber was hung in black, the doorways and gallery in the rear of the Vice President's chair being heavily draped, as were also the entrances to the chamber. The galleries were densely filled at an early hour with spectators, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain an entrance. The floor of the Senate was reserved for specially invited officers and persons, who entered from time to time and took seats assigned to them. Among these were full representations of foreign legations, including the Ministers from England, France, Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sweden, Peru, and the acting Charge D'Affairs of Japan, together with their respective secretaries and attaches, all in plain dress.

The members of Congress present were Senators Conkling, Sargent, Kelly, Morrill, of Vermont, Casserly, Cragin, and Cockling, and Representatives Potter, Randall, Holman, Garfield and Charles O'Neil and Judge McCalmont, of Pennsylvania. Beverly Johnson was conspicuous in the assemblage, as were also many old and most intimate friends of the deceased. Seats were also occupied by the officers of the respective houses, Judges of the United States Court, of Claims and of Territorial Courts, and officers of the Department of Justice. A large representation of the Bar of the District, Assistant Secretaries of State, of the Treasury and the Interior, the Attorney General and Assistant Post Master General, heads of Bureaus in the several departments of the Government, officers of the army and navy, Councils and House of Delegates of the Territorial Legislature, civil officers of the Territorial Govern ment and invited friends.

At noon Rev. Dr. Tiffany entered at the main door, reciting the funeral service commencing "I am the resurrection and life," and accompanied by the pall-bearers, Admiral Goldsborough, General McDowell, Governor Cook, Montgomery Blair, W. D. Gallagher, Chief Justice Casey, Judge Sebley of Maryland, Peter Parker, Whitelaw Reid, W. W. Corcoran and Hon. A. F. Perry.

The casket, covered with flowers, was next brought into the chamber by colored servants of the Supreme Court, and placed upon the catafalque in the area fronting the Senate chair, which was strewn with floral wreaths, crosses, anchors, etc., a large cross from New York being placed on the Vice President's desk.

Next entered President Grant, Secretaries Fish, Richardson, Boutwell, Robeson, Attorney General Williams and Postmaster General Cresswell, accompanied by the ladies of their respective households, and the immediate relatives of the deceased, followed by colored servants, male and female, all in deep mourning.

Father Hamilton concluded by reading by the time the assembly was seated. Rev. Mr. Cleaveland read a passage from the Scripture, when Rev. B. Peyton Brown delivered a prayer, after which Rev. Mr. Tiffany delivered the funeral sermon.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany in his discourse said: A Prince and great man had fallen, which had brought those present and the whole country to a common sorrow. Noticing some of the salient points of the character of the deceased, he said the late Chief Justice was competent for the mastery of details, being remarkably tenacious of their conclusions, as were most men who arrive at results from logic rather than from intuition. He was genial in spirit and of refined traits of character, and his clear and just decisions appealed both to the understanding and the heart. He was the leader of the sentiment of freedom before it was popular and put into party platforms. Selected by President Lincoln as Secretary of the Treasury, he became his duty to furnish the sinews of war. An empty Treasury meant no supplies, no transportation, no bounties, no soldiers, no success. He did not come to the post without special training, and by his meritorious acts in that office, when it was filled, the armies clothed and vast expenses paid during a protracted civil war. The importance of the work in this department could not be over-estimated. The Secretary of War was enabled to have all the troops and appliances he wanted. But without success in finance there could have been only disaster and defeat. After the war was over, although the Constitution was strained in consequence of the peril of the nation's life, he afterwards sat in and passed judgment on some of his own official acts. As Secretary of the Treasury, dispensing thousands of millions of dollars, no one ever accused him of wrong, and he went out of that office a poorer man than he was when he assumed its duties. After the death of Taney, it was but just and proper that the late Chief Justice should be his successor.

The minister then read an extract from a letter written by Mr. Chase on the subject of the Presidency, in which he said he was not for the Presidency or the nomination, nor did he know, with his views and convictions, whether he was a suitable candidate, and yet, the minister remarked, an impression prevailed that Chase was a disappointed politician. He considered this such a man saw in his acts indications of querulousness and bitterness, but their opposite. He was kind to all, a pure patriot, an upright Judge, and a Christian gentleman. It would be found that his character for private life would be more conspicuous by his eminent official position. No acts of his life need concealment. His character was without a blemish. Scandalous attacks have been made on public men, and the majority of them were innocent, but none have attempted to tarnish the mirror of the reputation of the deceased, and his name goes down to posterity without a reproach. Courteous in bearing, he superadded a Christian consecration. He was great among men, but as a child before his Father in heaven. Lincoln, the martyred President, was followed by Stanton, the iron Secretary of War, and Seward, the polished Secretary of State, followed not long ago, and now another leaves us, his path hastened by his arduous labors as Secretary of the Treasury. Remembering his life and sudden decease, may we not say, "My Father, the chariots of Israel and the horseman thereof," and devoutly pray that his fading mantle may rest on one chosen of God?

There were about eighty carriages in the procession, mostly private, the President and cabinet and foreign ministers occupying the first. Thousands of persons were on the streets as spectators. The day was clear. There was a tolling of bells preceding and after the funeral services. All the public departments were closed to-day, excepting the Treasury, which was open until noon.

In the chapel of the cemetery Rev. B. Peyton Brown began the services by reading from the burial service the office commencing, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery." The ministers present repeated in unison, "I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, write from henceforth—blessed are the dead who die in the Lord—even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors."

Rev. B. Peyton Brown then read from the Collect beginning "O merciful God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the resurrection and the life." The ministers repeated in unison the Lord's Prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Tiffany pronounced the benediction, which concluded the services.

After the last sad rites in the chapel, the casket was lowered into one of the temporary vaults beneath the floor, where it will remain till to-morrow. It will then be taken out, and having in the meantime been encased in metal, will be interred in the lot of Governor Cook, in the new part of the cemetery. The burial will be strictly private, in accordance with the request of the relatives, only the immediate family being present.

Appointments by the President.

The President to-day appointed E. W. Henderson, of Wisconsin, Agent for the Arappewa Indians of Lake Superior; Ia Pointe Agency; E. C. Lewis, of Illinois, Agent for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico; Joseph A. Leonard, of Minnesota, Register of the Land Office at Jackson, Minn.; Wm. McMackin, of Washington Territory, Surveyor General of the United States for Washington Territory; Ebenezer Douglass, of Rhode Island, Agent for the Chippewas of Minnesota. In the Fifth Indiana District the present collector, Wm. Grose, is to be retained.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Attempt to Assassinate Emperor William in Russia.

LONDON, May 12.—The London *Telegraph* today contains a report that an attempt was made to assassinate Emperor William of Germany while he was holding a review at Justerberg. A priest fired at the Emperor and the ball passed through his helmet and severely wounded an adjutant.

According to the *Daily News*, this attempt was made at St. Petersburg.

KHIVA.

Success of the Russian Expedition.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, May 12.—Khiva is taken. The troops from Tashkend and Fort No. 1, after concentration in the Bowkan Hills, marched directly across the Kizil Kum Desert to the lower Oxus. There they concentrated with supply steamers from Fort No. 1, thus practically establishing a new base within striking distance of Khiva. This makes the success of further operations a certainty.

SPAIN.

The Elections.

MADRID, May 12.—The voting on Saturday, the first day of the primiary election for the Constituent Cortes, resulted in the choice of one hundred and thirty-eight Federal Republicans, nine Radicals, two Conservatives and one Alfonsist. The final result of the two days' voting will probably be three hundred and fifty Federal Republicans and forty for the opposition.

CINCINNATI.

Funeral of Bishop McIlvaine

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The funeral services of the late Bishop McIlvaine took place at Christ church, in this city, to-day, commencing at eleven o'clock. The body was borne from St. Paul's church, where it had lain during the morning, to Christ church. Ten clergymen and sixteen laymen acted as pall-bearers. The order of procession was as follows: Standing Committee of the Diocese, clergy of the Episcopal Church, clergy of other churches, Trustees and Faculty of Kenyon College and Theological Seminary, Bishops of several conventions, the vestry of Calvary, Christ, Clifton, Vestries of other churches, citizens and strangers.

At the door Bishop McClosky, of Michigan, Bishop Bedell, and Bishop Lee, of Delaware, who read the lesson, met the corpse and conducted it to the church, pronouncing "I am the resurrection and the life," "I know that my redeemer liveth," "We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out of it." The anthem from Psalms thirtieth and ninteentieth were read, all standing, after which the Gloria Patri was sung. The lesson from First Corinthians, fifteenth chapter and twentieth verse, was then read, followed by the hymn, "Thou art I am." Sentences were then read among which were, "In the midst of life we are in death."

Dr. Burr, of Portsmouth, the Presbyter, then read: "Forasmuch it hath pleased the Almighty God in His wise Providence to take out of this world the soul of our deceased brother, we therefore commit his body to the ground, looking for the general resurrection in the last day, and the life of the world to come through our Lord Jesus Christ." Then was sung "I heard a voice from heaven," after which Bishop Cummings, of Kentucky, repeated the Lord's Prayer, and Bishop Bedell pronounced the benediction.

The services were closed at 12 o'clock, and the body was followed by a large procession of carriages to Spring Grove Cemetery. The clergy of that and other denominations nearly all attended, and a large number of the Judges of the Courts were also present. The entire services were exceedingly impressive.

KANSAS

The Cherry Vale Slaughter—A Number of Persons Arrested.

KANSAS, May 10.—The Cherry Vale excitement is still at fever heat, the *Times* has specials to-night which give the following additional particulars: A force of about one hundred men is at the grounds of the slaughter, which is being plowed over again, though no more graves have been found. The Roach family, of Ludoe, seven miles from the slaughter, consisting of an old man and two sons, a son Hot and his wife, a Stephenson, Jno. Barnes and wife, and Thos. Lyke and wife and daughter, have been arrested. A M King, a traveling district preacher, has been arrested at Parsons, and a notorious murderer, and one from the penitentiary named Major Munford, and a woman with him, were arrested at Ft. Scott. The detectives are still out, but rumors are so contradictory that no reliance is to be placed on them. The Sheriff and Constable are also being demolished by visitors, who are carrying a portion of it away as relics.

Revolting Murder and Suicide.

ATCHISON, Ks., May 10.—A special to the *Daily Champion* from Wetmore, a small town on the Central Branch Railroad, forty miles from here, gives an account of a revolting wholesale murder. It appears that a man named James Errick on was arrested some time ago charged with rape on the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. Olson. All the parties are Swedes. Errickson was acquitted and left the place. Yesterday he came back to Wetmore, and this morning went to Marquette's house, near the town, and when the latter came to the door Errickson shot him in the breast, killing him instantly. He took Marquette's two small children to the door of a neighbor's house, where he left them, saying he had killed their father and was going back to kill their mother. The alarm was soon given and the neighbors and others scoured the neighborhood. It was occupied as follows: The lower floor entire as a foundry having four cupalos and a sulphur knob furnace. The next floor and front building were occupied in the front, the office, sample and store rooms as well as the scale fitting up and tinshop were located. The rear part was used as a packing department. The upper story was used throughout, entirely as a varnish, japaning and finishing department. The loss on building which is pretty

COMPLETELY DESTROYED,

will involve a loss of $15,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance. The building was owned by the Montgomery heirs, to whom the entire property belongs.

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CONCLUSION.

This being the largest conflagration which has occured in this city for some time, of course it caused great excitement. Great credit is due the department for the energetic manner in which they controlled the flames and confined them to the buildings in which they originated. Messrs. Wilson & Dixon, of the Fire Commissioners were on the ground and put their hands to the hose and worked as hard as any member of the Department, to aid in saving surrounding property.

Sheriff Hare's Announcement.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found the announcement of sales to be made under the supervision of Sheriff Hare, and as some very fine properties are included in the list, capitalists may find it to their advantage to pay special attention to the statement. Should further information be desired, they will find the Sheriff ready to respond to the full extent of his knowledge, and to accord all inquirers ready and courteous attention. In this respect Sheriff Hare has, since his entrance upon the office, proven himself to have had no superior among all who have filled it heretofore; and all who have had business with him will assert the uniform courtesy with which they have been received, and will bear testimony to the efficiency with which the present incumbent discharges the duties of his office.

UTAH.

Important Decision—The Jurisdiction of Probate Courts Over Criminals Denied.

SALT LAKE, May 10.—An important *habeas corpus* case was to-day decided by Judge Boreman, in the case of Jno. O'Neil, who was convicted before a Probate Court of riot and assault with intent to kill, and sentenced to the Territorial prison. O'Neil was discharged by Judge Boreman upon the ground that the Probate Courts of this Territory have no jurisdiction over criminal cases. A similar ruling was made by Judge Emerson a few days ago, sitting in the Second Judicial District. This decision is in accord with former rulings, by Judge McKean and other United States Judges in Utah, and coincides with the rendering of the Judiciary in other territories whenever similar questions have been raised. Under this ruling scores of men illegally convicted in the Probate Court in this city must be discharged. The ruling is the general topic of conversation on the streets and hotels this evening.

THE MODOC WAR.

Escape of the Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—A dispatch from Yreka says the Modocs are known to be out of the Lava Beds fleeing to Goose Lake and to the country. The Scott Spring Indians and several scouting parties are in close pursuit. Six men of Yreka are on the trail of Bogus Charley.

The Fiends Again Entrenched.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Donald McKay's Warm Spring Indian scouts found the Modocs in the Lava Beds, about four miles south of their old stronghold, near the foot of the Snow Mountains, where they are strongly entrenched.

THE FIRE FIEND AT WORK.

A Destructive Fire Friday Evening—The Novelty Works Partially Destroyed—Loss Probably—$40,000—Insurance—Scenes and Incidents.

The most threatening looking and destructive conflagration which has visited this city for some time occurred about seven o'clock Friday evening, and caused a partial destroyal of the Novelty Works, corner of Grant street and Second avenue.

At about seven o'clock an alarm of fire was struck from box 25, Third avenue and Grant street. The Fire Department promptly responded to the call and fell to work, but the combustible nature of the material on fire, necessitated another alarm, and more engines were called to the spot. The fire, however, had gained such a headway among the varnish in the japaning rooms that though two-thirds of the Fire Department were on the ground, it was found necessary to call out the remainder of the department by a general alarm, which was promptly rung.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Last evening some of the japaners were working over time, in order that certain orders might be filled. In the room known as the "little japan room," where the coffee mills are varnished, were at work a man and a girl. The man, for some purpose had gone down stairs and the girl was left alone. After the man had gone, the girl opened a can of benzine, which is used in finishing, the gas of which immediately in coming in contact with the light ignited and the benzine was set on fire, running over the floor and setting the room ablaze. The girl immediately ran down to the watchman who gave the alarm.

When the watchman had got on to the street, that part of the building where the fire originated seemed to be a sheet of flame, and shortly after the first alarm was rung and the engines had got to the spot, a fire was raging that looked very threatening, and it was feared that the block was doomed to destruction as the water only seemed to add fuel to the flames.

ANOTHER ALARM WAS RUNG

which called another district to the spot. The fire at the time was raging in all its fury. The building, which extends from Grant half way to Ross street was entirely enveloped in flames, lighting up the heavens with its lurid flames, making it appear in the vicinity as light as day. The firemen were working with a will, but as each additional barrel of varnish burst another lurid flame would go up, sending out a volume of black smoke, for a while covering the blaze, which would shortly start out again, sending up a denser flame than ever before. The fire seemed to baffle all attempts to control it, and it seemed for a time as if the fire fiend would reign, but

A THIRD ALARM WAS SOUNDED,

which called the balance of the Fire Department to the spot, who of course as soon as they came fell to work with a will to aid in putting out the fire. The flames, however, seemed to combat fiercely for the mastery, with a look somewhat as though they would have their own way. But water vigorously applied conquered the fiery element at last, causing it to give way before its inevitable foe, and the firemen were victorious in getting

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL,

much to their satisfaction, but, however, not before the entire building was gutted and destroyed, the bare walls only remaining. That of the building on Grant street in about the centre of the building fell, but fortunately inwards, doing no injury to any person in the vicinity. The fire caused

GREAT EXCITEMENT,

And thousands of persons flocked to the vicinity of the fire from both sides of the rivers, being attracted by the immense flames which shot high into the air, looking fearful and grand, and seemed to indicate a greater conflagration then was raging at the time. Directly opposite to where the fire originated are a number of sheds, temporarily put up and not very strong. On these had gathered some six or seven hundred persons, mostly men and boys. They were cautioned about going up there, but they did not heed the warning and one of the sheds came down,

BURYING SOME EIGHTY PERSONS,

mostly boys. As soon as the shed came down, it created a sort of a panic, and rumors were quickly afloat that several had been killed. A reporter of the GAZETTE who was on the ground, immediately repaired to the spot, but could find no one seriously hurt. Two little boys were somewhat bruised and injured internally, but they went home and their names could not be ascertained. When the shed fell the excitement was intense, and those who were on the other sheds made tracks to get off, but shortly after came back, preferring to risk life and limb in order to witness the fire.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMES.

In the rear of the works on an alley back of No. 160 Water street, opposite the Connellsville Depot, a number of families resided in tenements, and they were driven out by the heat of the flames and the threatening attitude of the fire. Their effects and children were carried into the Connellsville Depot, where every facility and privilege to aid them in saving their goods were given them.

THE PROBABLE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The building destroyed had a length of probably one hundred and fifty feet on Third avenue with a frontage of hundred feet on Grant street and was one story in height. It was occupied as follows: The lower floor entire as a foundry having four cupalos and a sulphur knob furnace. The next floor and front building were occupied in the front, the office, sample and store rooms as well as the scale fitting up and tinshop were located. The rear part was used as a packing department. The upper story was used throughout, entirely as a varnish, japaning and finishing department. The loss on building which is pretty

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will involve a loss of $15,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance. The building was owned by the Montgomery heirs, to whom the entire property belongs.

The building was occupied by the Novelty Works, Messrs. J. K. Moorhead & Co., who carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of all small hardware in general. Their lock factory was untouched, else the loss would have been very heavy. Their loss will probably count up from $25,000 to $30,000, which is covered by an insurance of $100,000 in some thirty different companies, six of which belong to this city, however none of them will lose more than $2,500 by this fire as that was all they would carry on the place. Messrs. Arrott & Lockhart of Pittsburgh & McCandless & Co. of Allegheny had in the neighborhood of $5,000 in the balance in eastern companies, some of which carry as high as $5,000 on the stock. Adjoining the factory, No. 8 Grant street, resides John Quinn, who keeps a tavern and boarding house, he was damaged probably to the extent of $300, which is not covered by insurance. Michael Divine, Nathaniel McMahon and Mrs. O'Rourke, who live in block C, No. 190 Water street, had their household goods damaged about a hundred dollars each by removal, which is uninsured.

CONCLUSION.

This being the largest conflagration which has occured in this city for some time, of course it caused great excitement. Great credit is due the department for the energetic manner in which they controlled the flames and confined them to the buildings in which they originated. Messrs. Wilson & Dixon, of the Fire Commissioners were on the ground and put their hands to the hose and worked as hard as any member of the Department, to aid in saving surrounding property.

"CORRESPONDENCE DESIRED."

And What Came of It—A Romantic Young Lady, and a Fascinating Young Man—Letters, Pictures, Presents, and a Prison.

The case of the youth now on trial before the United States District Court, has been regarded as a very important one because of the issues involved; and it now assumes a fresh interest because of certain romantic developments, in which the defendant and a beautiful young lady figure as the central figures. From the new turn in affairs it seems that about two years ago, one of those just-for-fun advertisements, for correspondence, appeared in the *Waverly Magazine*, and attracted the eagle eyes of the young Adonis. After a careful perusal of the request for epistolary favors, he it seems became impressed with a desire to improve himself in that line, and forthwith answered the advertisement. In due time he received a reply, and from that day for a full year carried on a most pleasant correspondence with the fair unknown, whom he had never seen except in the counterfeit presentment which the sun makes on a photograph's cardboard. About the end of the year the gentleman had occasion to visit New York city, and the lady—whose name we for the present withhold—came from her home in Connecticut, to visit her married sister at the metropolis. There for the first time the correspondents meet, and the personal acquaintence seems to have been mutually agreeable, as an arrangement was made for a visit to Boston for participation in the Jubilee Ball. The arrangement thus contemplated was consummated and the twain enjoyed a trip to the Hub, of several days. Returning to New York, they separated, each returning home, and each apparently more enthusiastic over their correspondence. The feeling upon the part of the gentleman, at least, took the very practical form of gift-making along with his protestations and vows, and in this way the lady became the recipient of handsome gold watch, bracelets, and other articles, that attested at the same time the friendship and financial condition of the swain. Matters were carried on in this felicitous manner, and affairs were encircled with a roseate hue, until suddenly one of the United States detectives came down upon the fold and very rudely as well as unceremoniously interrupted the general felicity by arresting the young man on the charge of tampering with the mails, and abstracting from other peoples' letters, the money by which in a large measure he was enabled to make his own so attractive. Whether the charge be true or not, is the question now before the Court, but in the meantime the fond lady could reach the cell where the youth was held under bail and when he did appear, found himself confronted with this singularly romantic array of circumstances, with an intimation that an explanation would be in order.

The young lady in the case, is very handsome and is said to be the daughter of the most respectable of parents. She moved in good circles at her own home. She is quite young yet, not more than twenty years of age, and evidently feels the humiliation of the unenviable position in which her own thoughtlessness has placed her. Her story is that the advertisement was all a joke of herself and some girlish companions, and that the subsequent correspondence was conducted on the same principle, being known to some of her friends who seem to have had as little sense as herself.

She will be put upon the stand to-day, the purpose being to prove by her that the defendant had a use for the money he is charged with abstracting. It is quite probable if she escapes censure from this one "venture," she will be more shy of such in the future, and will receive a lesson that will cure her of all romantic propensities for the remainder of her life.

HER STORY.

The Case of Samuel Williams—The Woman to the Case—She Tells of the Correspondence—Pleasant Journeys and all Expenses Paid.

Renewed interest in the case of Samuel Williams, the young post-office clerk, now on trial in the United States District Court, was awakened by the announcement of the romantic association of a young lady with Samuel's career, and the court-room was pretty well filled, Saturday morning, when the examination of witnesses was resumed; the lobby was crowded, and the space inside the bar pretty well taken up, indicating that there was

A MORE GENERAL INTEREST

in the proceedings than had been manifested at any time previous. The case went on promptly, when after a recall of one or two witnesses to relate facts heretofore mentioned in connection with the disappearance of the letters from the postoffice, and the mutilation of others, Mr. J. M. Reardon was put on the stand, and testified that he was in the bank at Sharon, and that the books showed the following deposits to his credit, the prisoner: December, $100; February, $50; March, $50; April, $50; May 15th, $200; May 24th, $100; June 11th, $50; June 17th, $52 50—total, $652 50, all of which had been drawn out except $2.

The next witness called was the lady in the case—Miss Lottie B. Stevens, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, who stepped forward to the stand

WITHOUT A FLUTTER

and calmly proceeded to give her testimony. She spoke very slowly, and distinctly, so that before she had answered the first question the spectators had an opportunity to form their opinions. She is quite young, about twenty years of age, and would be generally considered handsome. Her countenance rather prepossessed the listener in her favor and her dress and general appearance was neat and modest. It was occupied as follows: The lower floor entire as a foundry having four cupalos and a sulphur knob furnace. The next floor and front building were occupied in the front, the office, sample and store rooms as well as the scale fitting up and tinshop were located. The rear part was used as a packing department. The upper story was used throughout, entirely as a varnish, japaning and finishing department. The loss on building which is pretty

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THE SUSPECTED MAN.

The Arrest of Michael Kerchner on Charge of Having Murdered Lizzie Mess—Rumors that are Interesting but Ugly—He Asserts His Innocence.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Seth Wilmot left the city on the 3:25 train for the vicinity of Saltsburg, to arrest Michael Kerchner, the man who is supposed to know more than he has yet told in relation to the murder of Lizzie Mess. As yet the deed is clothed in almost impenetrable mystery, and the detectives are apparently no nearer the solution of the problem than some time ago, though their suspicions have become strong enough to induce them to have Kerchner arrested. Speculation has been rife since the final hearing in the case of Pohle and Hindman, and all the rumors now current appear to centre on this man Kerchner, who says he went into the pit at three o'clock in the morning, and did not emerge until one in the afternoon. On the other hand, it is asserted that he was out of the pit once, if not twice, on the day of the murder. The following are some of the rumors in circulation concerning him, which, in connection with other things, caused his arrest. It is said that he was making preparations to leave for Germany. When he first heard of the murder he ran to Mr. Cline, informed him of it, then went to the house and changed his dress before going to the spot where the girl was found. He did not go into the room where the dead child was laid out, and not until the following day did he assist in endeavoring to find a clue that would lead to the detection of the murderer. A number of witnesses will testify that he was out of the pit between nine and ten o'clock on the morning of the murder. It is alleged that he went out with a wagon and team accompanied by a driver, but failed to return at the proper time. About ten o'clock rumor says he was seen at the junction of the road not far from the scene of the murder. From that point one of the forks of the road leads to the mine, and from the mouth of the pit it is easy to see the house that Lizzie Mess visited on her way home from the store, and it is the theory of the prosecution that he saw her go into the house and that he then crossed over to the bit of wood in order to intercept her there.

The above are only part of the reports in circulation against Kerchner, and Detective Wilmot thought them strong enough to warrant him in making the arrest. He arrived in the city last evening shortly after six o'clock with Kerchner in custody, having arrested him on a charge of murder previously made. The prisoner will be remanded to jail for a hearing this day week. The object in postponing it is to obtain a witness or witnesses now absent down the river, but who will be back by that time. One of our reporters interviewed Kerchner, but he declined to say anything at all in relation to the matter, except to declare his innocence of the crime. The proof against him is entirely circumstantial, there being nothing positive.

THE "TORPEDO" LITIGATION.

A Decision Against Col. Roberts—The Dickey Patent Valid—Important Opinion of the Court Yesterday.

Yesterday morning the tables were turned, and a decision was rendered in the United States Circuit Court against Col. Roberts, the oil well torpedo inventor.

It will be remembered by our readers that heretofore Col. Roberts has had uniform success in his litigation, and that he has never been defeated. The last time the question came up in the courts, it was upon Col. Robert's application for an injunction against infringing upon the patent. In that case it was argued by Messrs. Harding & Bakewell, attorneys for patentee that his invention was the "full tamping" used, and that upon this the patent was granted, and the court sustained this view of the case. Then Mr. Dickey started out on a new track and succeeded in inventing a torpedo that would answer the purpose without the "full tamping." He was putting this latter invention into use when he was arrested by legal notice that he was infringing upon the Robert's Torpedo patent, and the case came once more before the Courts. This time it was argued that the patent to Mr. Roberts was for the *method* not merely for the process of torpedoing. Attorney Bakewell for Dickey claimed that as the Court had decided before that it was for a process that decision ought to stand. The case was argued by Messrs. Bakewell & Fisher for Col. Roberts, and George Shiras, Jr., and Hon. Mr. Dickey, and yesterday morning Judge McKennan in the United States Circuit Court, delivered a verbal opinion, in which he held to the former decision and refused to grant the preliminary injunction asked for. This of course does not finally decide the case, but allows the producers in the oil regions to use the Dickey patent until the question is finally decided on the application to have an absolute injunction against Mr. Dickey.

RAILROADS.

The Dunning Creek and Other Lines.

The Bedford *Inquirer* stated some weeks ago that the money had been raised by our citizens to make an experimental survey of the above named road from the red bridge to McKees Gap. The road has since been surveyed and located to Brook's mill within seven miles of Hollidaysburg, that point having been found more convenient than the Gap. The location secured is reported by Superintendent Brown as one of the best in the State on any class of road. The heaviest grade is 55 ft. to the mile, and that is only for a couple of miles. On the balance of the road the average grade will only be about fifteen feet to the mile; the line is unusually straight and free from curves, and is all in favor of cuts. Efforts are now being made to obtain releases of the right of way. If a liberal spirit is shown by the people along the line in giving releases we have no doubt the road will soon be put under contract.

During the summer experimental surveys are to be made from the red bridge on the Dunnings Creek road to Johnstown by the way of Mariella and Barefoot's; also from Mann's Choice westward in the direction of Berlin and the Somerset coal fields. These surveys will be made for the purpose of ascertaining the most favorable grade for crossing the Allegheny, and if such crossing is practicable. Any future operations in that direction will, as a matter of course, depend on the grades that can be obtained.

Nearly Smothered to Death.

A man named Jasper Pelkey, of Wilkinsburg, stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, went to bed on Saturday night and did not get up on yesterday to go to his meals. In the evening some one went up to his room in order to have it fixed up and put in another boarder. The door not being opened by the occupant of the room, some anxiety was occasioned and the door broken open. Pelkey was found in a comatose condition, lying upon the bed. His insensibility was occasioned by escaping gas. It is supposed that he blew it out, as it was partly turned on and escaping. But how a man would live twenty hours in a room impregnated with gas is somewhat of a mystery. Dr. T. S. Arthurs was summoned, and he with great difficulty resuscitated him. The doctor stated it would not have taken much longer to entirely suffocate him.

A First Class Sewing Machine.

The American Button-hole Overseaming Sewing Machine, while it possesses all the qualifications of other first class Shuttle Family Sewing Machines, has combined the Overseaming and Button-hole making, which makes it stand forward among Family Sewing Machines, not only by its combination, but also for its simplicity and the rapidity with which it can be changed from one kind of work to another. Call and be convinced at James Espy's sales rooms, 178 Liberty street, who sells the machine on monthly payments.

A Physician Sued.

Saturday morning, the heirs at law of J. H. Hodder, deceased, entered suit in the District Court against Dr. J. D. Schooley, of Braddock's Fields for mal-practice, laying their damages at $10,000. The plaintiffs allege that the deceased was injured in a coal mine, his foot being partially crushed, and that Dr. Schooley attended him. The physician it is alleged bandaged the foot so that the pain and suffering were increased, the circulation stopped, and mortification induced, which resulted in the death of the patient. The case will come up for trial at the next term of Court.

The Railroad War.

The contest between the Pennsyvania Railroad and the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Road for the possession of the Mount Pleasant tributary, has reached the Supreme Court. On Saturday the case was argued before that tribunal, Messrs. Mark Acheson, Hon. Burgwin and Thomas M. Marshall appearing for the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Road, and Jno. Hampton Esq., for the Pennsylvania Central. The Court has taken charge of the papers and reserved its decision.

A Perfect Family Sewing Machine.

The superior merit of the American Button Hole Overseaming Sewing Machine, consists in the fact that it will do everything that any machine can do, and in addition, is easily adjusted, works a beautiful button-hole, or eye-let hole, embroiders over the edge, does overseaming, is of fine finish and workmanship, and works rapidly and accurately. Its undoubtedly a complete Family Sewing Machine. Sold on monthly payments by James Espy, agent, 178 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

An old man named Samuel Dunlap, a resident of Rockport on Friday last, committed suicide at the residence of his daughter-in-law, No. 53 Whitfield street, Allegheny. The old gentleman had just rang the bell, and Mrs. Dunlap had opened the door. Seeing it was her father, she asked him to come in, but he refused, saying he just wished a glass of water and would go home. She went for it, and shot himself in the mouth with a double barreled pistol. The ball entering upward and causing death. Deceased was upwards of eighty years of age.

The Revs. S. Moffett, pastor of the Second Reformed Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. Moffett, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian church, Darlington, Beaver county, sailed for Europe by the new steamship "Victoria," upon Saturday the 10th of May. They go upon a trip to recruit their health and to visit their relatives. They intend to visit Vienna, Berlin, Paris and Rome and other cities and places of interest upon the continent of Europe. We wish these young brothers a happy trip and a safe return.

COUNTY OFFICE'S RETURNS.

The Profit from the Offices to the County.

The returns of the county officers for April, under the fee bill, have been handed in to Controller Warner, and are given below. The first column represents the aggregate receipts, and the second the share passed to the credit of the county—the returns given in round numbers:

	Total Receipts.	County's Share.
Recorder Richardson	$3,114	$1,229
District Attor'y Bayne	620	286
Coroner West	258	91
Prothonotary Ross	2,035	496
Clerk Hilands	170	
Clerk of Courts	780	255
Total	$7,027	$2,356

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Among the victims of the bridge disaster at Dixon, Illinois, on

HOME NEWS.

Still After Them.

Mr. Robert Orr yesterday made an information against Joseph Sawyer, before Alderman Anderson, charging him with maintaining and keeping a gambling house on Liberty street, in the vicinity of the Union Depot. The defendant was arrested and gave bail in $1,000 for a hearing on Friday next.

Letters Held for Postage.

George Miller, Port Perry, Pa., 1 c; Mary H. Hipple, New Holand, Ohio, 3c; Miss Addie Saeger, Sagertown, Pa., 3 c; Jas. Alex. Murphy, Louisville, Ky., 3 c; Henry Edmundson, Mc-Kesport, Pa., 3 c; Jessie Brown, Mechanicsburgh, Pa., 3 c; E. B. Washaar, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 c; Dorman, Mabish & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1 c.

The Epiphigic Once More.

The horses of Messrs. Howard & Son, the contractors, for the Brilliant Hill reservoirs, some forty in number, lately imported from Iowa and Illinois, have all been taken down with the epizootic. They were placed in the same stalls where sick horses were last year, and it is supposed that it is from these that they got it. It will cause very little delay to the work, as they are importing horses in place of the sick ones.

A Child Accidentally Shot in Allegheny.

On Monday evening a man, while fooling with a revolver which he thought was not loaded, in Christ. Geib's saloon, on Second, near Middle street, Allegheny, exploded the only cartridge which it contained. The ball struck a little three-year old son of Mr. Geib in the forehead, glancing upward and entering the ceiling. The child was stunned, but fortunately not badly hurt, as the bullet glanced off, only bruising the skin.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European steamship and telegraph office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the

Anchor line steamer Assyria at New York.
Hamburg line steamer Vandalia at New York.
Inman line steamer City of Brooklyn at New York.
National line steamer Canada at New York.
Antwerp steamer Heinmann at New York.

Violating The Excise Laws

Yesterday the case of Sarah alias Catherine Meekins, came up for a hearing, before Ald. Anderson. She is charged with selling liquor on Sunday and selling without a license. She was held on both charges for Court. After these charges were disposed of, another one was made against her alleging that she sold liquor to minors, on this she was also held. The witnesses for the Turn Verein, where it is stated some fifty places exist where liquor is sold without license, to minors and on Sunday. It is proposed to break these up and a strong war is being waged against them for extermination.

He Has Gone.

Joseph Cleary was sent to the Workhouse yesterday by the Allegheny Mayor for ninety days, on the charge of being a vagrant and suspicious character. Joseph was found in the "silent watches of the night" perambulating the streets of Allegheny, his pedal extremities clothed in a beautiful pair of gum shoes, while his capacious pockets revealed a wealth unusual for one in his position. First we come upon a box of matches, then a piece of candle, and lastly upon a pair of "tickers" that would make a Smithfield street pawnbroker's eyes glisten with wonder. James will tread lightly around oil-barrel staves till his term expires without the light of that tallow "dip," Supt. Cordier's face being sufficient to light him to his chamber.

Frightful Runaway.

Cedar avenue, Allegheny, near the Park, was the scene of a brief sensation on yesterday afternoon. A team of horses attached to a wagon, in which the occupants were W. Seevey and Robert Roshouse, came tearing down the avenue with a lightning velocity, threatening immediate destruction to all who should oppose them or dispute their right of way, as also two men who were the unfortunate and unwilling victims of such a fearful ride. But suspense, for their fate, was changed to a certainty, when the vehicle coliding with a lamp post, checked the fugitive and landed the occupants terra firma, when it was found that Roshouse had suffered the fracture of a leg, and Seavey had received several severe and ugly cuts and bruises.

The Prison Society—Annual Meeting.

Yesterday morning the Allegheny County Prison Society held its annual meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Robert Ray, Esq., presiding, with Mr. R. C. Miller as Secretary. The reports of the officers were read and ordered to be published, no extracts from them being allowed. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Robert Orr; Vice Presidents, Wm. Frew and Wm. Thaw; Treasurer, Jos. D. Turner; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. S. Milligan; Recording Secretary, R. C. Miller; Counsellors, J. H. Baldwin and S. C. Christy. The Society decided to hereafter employ but one agent, Mr. McLaughlin, who will be selected to fill that office. An acting Committee, consisting of twenty persons, was chosen, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Scott to Mr. Butler.

When the "salary grab" became known generally throughout the county, Mr. Moses Scott, of Monongahela City, wrote a letter to Gen. Butler upon the subject. The contents of this epistolary effusion induced the recipient to enclose a three cent stamp to Mr. Scott. That gentleman acknowledges the receipt of the stamp, but "declines, with thanks," in this wise:

"Now, as I am 'a member of church,' and, having conscientious scruples as to holding or using property which I may have misgivings as to how it was obtained, have, after mature deliberation, came to the conclusion to remail to your honor the stamp in question, which you will here find enclosed. In case, however, you have it certified before the proper authorities at Washington, D. C., or elsewhere, that your are the legal and rightful owner (not the Government) of this three cent stamp, you can send it back to me. Otherwise I cannot receive. I am your humber and obedient servant, Moses Scott.

KILLED WHILE INTOXICATED.

A Drunken Man Lays Down Upon the Railroad and is Run Over.

Coroner Wast yesterday held an inquest at McKeesport on the body of J. F. Phillips, who was killed the night previous by the train known as the Brinton freight. It appears that the deceased had got intoxicated during the day, and about eleven o'clock at night he was seen to walk the track in a staggering condition. Shortly after this the freight train came along and ran over him. It is supposed that he laid or fell down on the track, and did not heed the immediate approach of the train, and the engineer and fireman not seeing him he was run over as above stated. His body was terribly mutilated. One of his legs was found fully twenty-five feet from the body, and the other was broken in two places and cut and lacerated terribly. A verdict was rendered of accidental death. The deceased resided with his step-father in McKeesport, was twenty-three years of age, and a single man.

THE MANSFIELD PRIZE FIGHT.

What it Amounted to

Mansfield, on the Pan Handle railroad, must have been in a state of terrible excitement yesterday. The city papers have of late contained such frequent accounts of prize fights in the rural districts, and the consequences attending them, that a country community shakes with horror whenever an influx of the representatives of the P. R. is even intimated. The residents of Collier's Station take up their standing guard with old flint lock muskets, ever on the watch to wing predatory prize fighters, and if Ned O'Baldwin or Jim Mace chance to get out in that vicinity again, they can bet their bottom dollar that they won't get off as they did the last time. About noon yesterday Mayor Blackmore received a dispatch from Mansfield announcing that a prize fight was in progress there, and requesting that fifteen or twenty policemen in charge of a Lieutenant be marched on the double quick to that place to arrest the participants. The message was signed "Many Citizens," and no doubt they waited long at the depot to receive a force with open arms and ten days' rations the expected reinforcements, but they did not come. When the telegram came it was too late to send a force, as the police up before the fight would be over and the Chief of Police telegraphed for further particulars, receiving an answer that the battle was over. So far as we can learn, the affair was a sort of a "dung hill" fight, the "roosters" engaged not being of a very good breed; at least the sporting men of this city said they knew nothing about it.

FIREMEN IN OTHER DAYS.

A Relic of the Past—Running with the Machine in '38.

A few days ago one of Allegheny's venerable "oldest inhabitants" while recalling memories of the bygone, in rummaging over some old Pub. Docs, unearthed a copy of an ordinance "creating the office of Fire Wardens and Bell Ringer." The official document was ratified in the days when Allegheny was a sprightly little borough, full of metropolitan ambition, however. The ordinance is just thirty-five years old, and provides for the election by the Councils, at the time other borough officers are elected, of Fire Wardens for each company; said wardens to serve one year, and to "wear on their hats a distinguishing badge" at all fires, which they are required to attend, to control the firemen and have care taken of the apparatus. The ordinance further provides for the election, at the same time, of "one suitable person as Bell Ringer," whose duties are quaintly prescribed, among which are that he shall "ring the bell at such times as the Council may direct, sweep the rooms, and light the fires and candles (happy days, anterior to the gas man) in the Council room, at such time as the town clerk may direct." He was also charged with keeping the hose and engine belonging to the borough, in good order and cleaning the apparatus when ordered by the Captains of the fire companies for all of which services, he was to receive the munificent compensation of sixty dollars annually.

The ordinance was "ordained and enacted in to a law this 26th day of January, 1838," as is attested by John Tassey, President of Council, and George R. Riddle, Town Clerk, and approved by Hugh Davis, Burgess.

The official proclamation was printed as a hand-bill; copies of the original have been secured for the adornment of the different engine houses now in the city, where the "ordinance" is neatly framed and given a place on the walls.

If those stalwart "boys" with the "distinguishing badge of office" or that "suitable person as bell ringer," could make a short trip back from that bourne from which travelers are not permitted to retrace their steps, wouldn't the changes in the present seem marvelous in their eyes?

THE ORPHAN'S ANNIVERSARY.

One of their Red Letter Days.—The Forty-first Annual Meeting of Patrons of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.—The History of Another Year.—Interesting Entertainment by the Little Folks.—The Officers Reports, Managers, and Other Items of Interest.

Yesterday afternoon the friends and patrons of the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, assembled to participate in the exercises, commemorative of the Forty-first anniversary of the Institution. Nature seems to hold these anniversary occasions in special remembrance and always vouchsafes a beautiful day for the occasion,—yesterday being no exception to the general rule. Under such favorable auspices, and especially with pleasant memories of most enjoyable entertainments in the past, it is not to be wondered at that the annual gathering drew together all of the old-time friends of the Institution and many others who for the first time had opportunity to gain some practical knowledge of the workings of one of the most commendable enterprises in our midst.

In anticipation of the assembling of friends, and in honor of the occasion, the neat little chapel had been beautifully decorated with hanging baskets, fragrant flowers and evergreens, which were obtained through the kindness of Messrs. Hilands, King & Co. These decorations had been arranged with exquisite taste by the ladies in charge of the ceremonies, and gave a doubly refreshing appearance to apartments that were beautiful, without any special adornment.

The ch[illegible]eatly dressed and looking pleased, [illegible]ss, were provided with full enjoyment of one of their [illegible]rs, in charge of their matron, and the visitors, after filling the remainder of the room devoted to their accommodation, crowded in around the doors and hallways, all space within hearing distance being taken up by eager listeners.

At 3 o'clock promptly the exercises began, Felix R. Brunot, Esq., presiding, when the children sang as an opening song "Glory to God," Miss Essie McKinley presiding at the organ, and leading in the vocal exercises. Rev. S. F. Scovel then led in prayer, after which the regular programme was gone through in the order following:

Song—"Precious Name"—School.
Address to Patrons—Flora Patterson.
Song—"Jesus Loves Me"—Nursery Children.
Declamation—"Little Things"—Basil Bell.
Declamation—"Mr. Nobody"—Lincoln Jones.
Song—Willie's Motto "Stop and Think"—School.
Declamation—"The Teetotaller"—James Robinson.
Song—"Resisting the Tempter"—School.
Declamation—"If"—Bella Smathers.
Dialogue—"Cock, Broom, Bee"—Allee Craig, Emma Malaskey, Amelia Vincent.
Dialogue—"Birds of Spring"—
Song—"Little Birdie on the Tree"—School.
Dialogue—"Fashions for Spring"—C. Robinson, S. Lemmon, M. Hughes.
Song—"How Sweet are the Roses"—Class.
Recitation—"Creation"—Class.
Song—"Forbid Them Not"—School.

These performances from the juveniles were unusually interesting, and displayed, as a general rule, a quick appreciation of the sentiments uttered and a mental brightness that was surprising for such youthful performers. The vocal exercises especially were enjoyable, and the music from the fresh young voices, together with the fine taste displayed in the selection of their songs, united to form what, of itself, was in every way worthy the delight manifested by the listeners.

Following these exercises of the children, Thomas Bakewell, Esq., read the annual reports of the officers.

THE LAST YEAR.

The report of the Secretary was as follows:

A very quiet year has passed since our last report to our friends. It has been marked with the usual vicissitudes of coming and going, sickness and health, and the Destroyer has been permitted to enter our fold and bear away some of our little ones; but nothing strange or startling has occurred; no remarkable prosperity or adversity.

At the last Annual Report in May, 1872, there were 142 children in the Asylum; during the year there were received as follows:

On Indenture, 3 boys and 3 girls; returned from places for various reasons, 4 boys and 5 girls; soldiers' orphans admitted, 1 girl; boarders, nominal or real, 28 boys and 22 girls. Total admitted during the year, 66.

The following have left the Asylum since the last report: Soldiers' orphans having reached 16 years, 2 girls; soldiers' orphans transferred to schools, 2 boys and 1 girl; served her term of indenture to Asylum, 1 girl; died, 3 boys and 2 girls; indentured to families, 8 boys and 6 girls; given to their friends, 19 boys and 21 girls; sent to Reform school, 2 boys; total who have left the Asylum during the year, 24 boys and 33 girls—total, 67.

At the last report there were under our control, but not in the Asylum, 36 boys and 31 girls; since then there have been returned to the Asylum, 2 boys and 3 girls; number whose term of service has expired, 2 boys and 1 girl indentured to families, 3 boys and 0 girls, total out of the Asylum for whom we are responsible, 40 boys and 33 girls—total, 73.

There are in the Asylum under Indenture to the Board, 50 boys (10 girls' soldiers' Orphans, 19 boys and 23 girls; Boarders, 44 boys and 25 girls; making total number in the Asylum, 83 boys and 58 girls. Total, 141.

Of those returned to us, two were invalids, one of them, a very interesting little girl nine years old, had swallowed some concentrated lye. She lingered for two months after she came back to us, in great suffering, which she bore meekly patiently, until death released her.

A number of those who are nominally boarders, will ultimately be indentured to us by the Overseers of the Poor, as they have no friends to care for them.

SOLDIERS' ORHANS.

The two soldiers' orphans, who, having reached the age of sixteen were discharged from State control and protection, both took with them certificates of good conduct and scholarship, and we have no doubt will prove good and useful women. The Grand Army of the Republic have informed us, that they will take measures for the protection and assistance of any who may need it after leaving the asylum and schools where the State has so generously provided for them.

The number of deaths during the year was unusual; one of them has been mentioned above, the others were quite young children who had always been delicate.

We feel very sorry to be obliged to put two of our boys in the Reform School; but both being unmanageable, and frequent runaways, we thought it much better for them to be under restraint there than to be wandering in the streets without any guidance or care. The boy who was placed there last summer, says that he is very comfortable and happy, and the Superintendent speaks well of his progress.

In the case of three girls and Ellis vs. Wm. Clinton, an action on a book account, the jury found for plaintiff for $410 42.

A verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $184.50 in case of Edward Presser vs. Philip Mulich and Charles Schaffer.

In the case of John Dorris vs L. Johnson and Bertha V. Johnson, being an action brought to recover for money loaned, the jury found for plaintiff for $1,000.

Preliminary orders were granted in the matter of an application for a charter of incorporation of the Central Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City, and the West End Premium Building and Loan Association, also of Allegheny City.

Trial List for To-day.

92. Hutchinson vs. Williams.
81. Flan vs. Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Company.
60. Smart for use vs. Keyser.
70. Haegh for use vs. McKee.
139. Dunseath Jr. vs. Barclay.
175. Kraus vs. Haas et al.
198. Harrison vs. Loury et al.
72. Fiocker vs. Merrie.
7. McClintock vs. Barr.
84. Rise vs. Conrad et al.
85. Blakely vs. Horne et al.
86. Johnston vs. Porter & Co.
87. Hollick vs. McCallin & Bro.
88. Homer et al. vs. Hyde, Bradley & Co.
92. Volker vs. Adair.

Western Insurance Company.

This, we believe, is the oldest local or home Fire and Marine Insurance Company in Allegheny county. It was incorporated in 1849, and has ever since pursued the even tenor of its way, managing all its affairs with great skill and prudence, has met with numerous losses, all of which have been satisfactorily adjusted and promptly paid, and yet it has constantly been adding to its reserve or surplus. Its capital has all been paid in, and $60,000 has been super-added, thus affording to its policy holders the highest assurance of safety. The company has never done a speculative business but restricted itself to a prudent and safe class of risks, and as a result a correct and honorable method in the conduct of its business. The Directors are all men well known as successful business men in whom all their neighbors have the highest confidence. The President, Alexander Nimick, Esq., and the Secretary, Capt. Wm. P. Herbert, need no word of commendation from us, as the affairs of no institution in the city within ear, etc., would be in better hands. Such institutions, so managed are a credit to any community—long may it live and prosper.

Ladies!

Have you seen the beautifully decorated toilet, tea, and dinner sets, imported and of home manufacture, that are in the store of Messrs. Garber & Williams, No. 189 Liberty street?

A Book for the Counting Room.

One of the most valuable little volumes for the business man, or all who ever have need to calculate interest, that we have ever seen, is "Haines' Interlinear Interest Tables." In this handy volume are tables showing the interest on any sum, from one dollar to a hundred thousand, for days, months, or years, at 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 per cent. The author, Mr. R. C. Haines, has succeeded in so condensing his work that the results of his labor are contained in thirty-six pages, while he yet has so simplified the matter that there is no chance for error, and at a glance the calculation is clearly shown. It is the best volume of the class we have ever looked into, and is worth half a hundred of the more bulky and complicated "ready reckoners" which have heretofore been put upon the market. Mr. Haines is in the city introducing the book, and we bespeak for him attention from business men.

Ten Dollars

will give you a good start toward buying a Weed Sewing machine, 116 Market street.

Go and See

the fine stock of furniture in store and for sale at Messrs. J. N. Dryden & Co's., No. 182 Federal street Allegheny, before making your purchases elsewhere. In fine office, hall, parlor, dining-room and other sets of furniture, their assortment will be found to embrace the greatest variety, and the most elegant designs. Dealing as they do on a very large scale, they can offer inducements in prices that are beyond competition. By all means call and examine their goods.

Shades.

Any statuette, or bouquet of wax flowers, or other ornament is rendered doubly attractive if it is kept free from discolorations of coal smoke, which can only be accomplished by keeping the article covered with a glass shade. Messrs. Garber and Williams have a nice stock on hand at 189 Liberty street.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Meeting Yesterday of the Central Board of Education—New Member Initiated—Reports of Committees—A Change Recommended in the Text Books to Take Use But None Made, The Old Ones Being Adopted—Grades—Resolution Relating to Teachers Who Tipple.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of that body on Fourth avenue. The attendance was very good, every member of the Board being on hand. They no doubt recognized the importance of the meeting, as the question of a change in the text books now in use was the great topic to be considered, and are of interest to the entire community. Shortly after two o'clock the chairman gavel announced that it was time to commence business, and when order had been obtained, the roll was called, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and approved. Mr. Case presented the credentials of Captain Andrew Miller as the representative in the Board from the First ward, taking the place left vacant by the resignation of Josiah Cohen, Esq. On motion Mr. Miller was declared a member of the Board.

The President stated that regular business was now in order, when Mr. Rankin presented the report of the

FINANCE COMMITTEE,

which was on motion received and filed. The following we take from it:

Warrants paid since April 8th	$20,106 85
Coupons " " "	900 00
	$21,000 85
Balance in Treasury April 8th	$8,876 40
Received High School furniture	429 00
	$9,305 40
Amount over drawn	$11,695 45

The report also recommended that the payment of teacher's salaries be hereafter positioned until after the 4th of every month.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Among other things the report of the Superintendent of City Schools contains the following:

Total number of teachers	258
Total enrollment of pupils	10,415
Decrease of enrollment for March	21
Increase of enrollment over April, '72	1,191
Average attendance	8 618
Decrease for March	38
Increase over April, '72	796

The report was received and filed.

The High School Committee reported that they have selected subject to the approval of the Board, Mr. S. D. Everhart, as Assistant Professor of Commercial Science at a salary of $1,200 per annum. At the suggestion of the Principal of the High School the following gentlemen were appointed to assist in the examination of graduates this year. Profs. A. Burt and George N. Lauer, of the Normal Department and John Harper, Esq., in Commercial Department.

The report of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries asked for the reconsideration of the vote taken at last meeting relative to the salaries of South Side teachers and recommended the following. That the teachers in the new sub-districts (South Side) be paid the same salaries for the month of June that they are now receiving.

A motion to lay it on the table was lost and a motion to adopt it was carried.

The Secretary's report, which was received and filed, showed that warrants to the amount of $19,644.19 were drawn since the last meeting. The following sub-districts have reported their tax levies since these last reported:

Ward.	Mills.	Ward.	Mills.
Eighteenth	15	Fifth	20
First	1½	Sixth	6
Twentieth	13	Seventh and Eighth	2
Fifteenth	15	Second	2
Thirty-first	15	Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second	20
Thirty-third	4	Twenty-sixth	7
Thirty-fourth	4	Twenty-fourth	7
Thirty-fifth	4	Thirty sixth	10

TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. McEwen, Chairman of the Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction, laid before the Board the report of the minority referred from his committee. On motion, the majority report was received, and Mr. Lewis moved that it be taken up and considered seriatim.

Mr. Case offered a resolution that no changes be made in the text books now in use, but it was ruled out of order.

Mr. Nobbs moved that the minority report of the Committee be received, but the chair decided that the motion was not in order, claiming that the report could only be received as an amendment to the majority report. Mr. Nobbs appealed from the decision, but the chair was sustained receded from his position and put the motion, the result being that the minority report was received.

Mr. Lewis' motion to discuss the report seriatim then came up when Dr. Shaw moved as an amendment that the books at present in use as heretofore ordered by the Board be adopted. The majority report of the committee on text books recommended that certain changes be made. Dr. Shaw's motion was seconded by Mr. Kehew.

Mr. Harper said that a careful examination of the act of 1871 governing this question had convinced him that the Board had no power to make any change whatever in the text books.

After the matter had been discussed at considerable length the question was put on Dr. Shaw's motion with the following result:

Messrs. Ahl, Caldwell, Case, Miller, Fleming, Harper, Kehew, Mason, Mitchell, Nobbs, Plecatin, Praetsch, Schultz, Shaw, Sims Sterrett—17.

Messrs. Aughinbaugh, Barker, Craig, Graham, Hemiup, Jope, Kimmel, Lewis, McClurg, McEwen, Rankin, Strain, Turney, Vaughan, Wilkinson and Wilson—16.

And so it was decided to make no change in the text books now in use.

It appears that in Birmingham, Osgood's advance series of readers have been in use, while the old series are what the pupils of the old city have been accustomed to consulting and learning from. When the Secretary announced the result, Mr. Aughinbaugh, from that district, arose and said: "I suppose we will have to throw away Osgood's advance series and go back to the old. We must retrograde instead of going forward."

Inasmuch as the Board had so decided, the President intimated that such was the case.

On motion, Cooley's elements of natural philosophy and Brown's elements of physiology and hygiene, also Smith's drawing books and cards were added to the series.

On motion of Judge Sterrett the vote was reconsidered, so far as the text books in use in the High School are concerned and the report of the committee on that subject was adopted.

Mr. Kehew Secretary of the Board and member from the Twenty-first ward was petitioned by a large number of citizens of his district to vote against any change in text books on account of the fact that the local board had refused to instruct him as to what course he should pursue.

GRADES.

When the report of the Committee on Grades was presented, Mr. Lewis moved as a substitute to it that the grade as prepared by the principals of the city be adopted. Considerable discussion of no great importance followed this motion, but a majority of the members appeared to think that it was one of which due consideration, a postponement of it until the next meeting would be beneficial, and it was so decided.

The Secretary stated that hereafter the Twenty-fourth ward would be known as Wickersham school district, and the Twenty-seventh ward as St. Clair. The names were confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Fleming it was decided that Decoration day should be a holiday for the teachers and scholars.

The committee to which was referred the matter of the division of Humboldt district (Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards), into two school districts, reported favorably to the division and voted the local board files a formal application for such action.

Reports from a number of Standing Committees were received and filed.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Lewis, was carried with singular unanimity, there being but a very few dissenting votes:

Resolved, That the City Superintendent is hereby instructed to revoke the certificate of any teacher who may be in the habit of getting intoxicated, or in case they hold State certificates to prefer charges to the proper authorities against the said teacher or teachers.

A motion by Mr. Lewis to reconsider the vote adopting Wilson's readers was overwhelmingly voted down.

Dr. Shaw moved that the Secretary of the Central Board be instructed to keep the record of high school work. Carried.

A request for an additional teacher in Howard and Colfax districts was referred to the proper committee when the Board adjourned.

The Free Excursion

TO HOMESTEAD,

takes place on Monday next, the 19th inst. 100 splendid building lots and several nice new houses will be sold on more liberal terms than *were ever before offered.*

THE SECOND MORTGAGE PLAN

of selling lots will be tried for the first time on Monday next, the 19th, at HOMESTEAD, on the P. V. & C. R. R. The free train leaves South Pittsburgh at o'clock A. M., and Dravosburg at 7.20 A. M. *Don't mistake the day.*

THE SALE OF LOTS AT HOMESTEAD

has been postponed, and will take place on Monday next.

A GOOD TIME GUARANTEED

to men, women and children at the Free Excursion to HOMESTEAD on Monday, the 19th inst. The train leaves South Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock, A. M.

FOUR FACTS WORTH KNOWING TO THOSE WHO PAY RENT.

If you own a good building lot, and owe nothing, you can easily get a house built on credit, and your rent will pay for it. If you buy a lot on the *second mortgage plan*, it puts you in the same position as to credit for building your house, as if you owned nothing on your lot.

The Homestead Bank *alone* sells lots on the second mortgage plan. Its first sale this season takes place next Monday at Homestead, on the P. V. & C. R. R.

DEAD AND DECAYING.

The Body of A Missing Man Found Rotting in the Woods in Westmoreland County—Foul Play Intimated—Arrest of the Supposed Murderer.

Between three and four o'clock last Sunday afternoon, the body of David Tedrow was found near the line of Westmoreland county, in Bullskin township, Fayette county, about a mile and a half southeast of Mt. Vernon and on Chestnut ridge. The corpse was in a horrible condition. The flesh was semi-putrid and emitted a sickening and disgusting smell. The birds had picked the eyes of the unfortunate man from their sockets, and the worms had gnawed away his nose. Immediately upon the discovery of the body steps were taken to hold an inquest, and the nearest magistrate was notified to do so. A jury was impanneled and it was their opinion that Tedrow had been murdered. Ever since the 20th of last March the deceased had been missing from home. Besides the secreted situation of the body, the coat of the dead man was found about two miles distant. There were other and more direct circumstances that not only indicated a murder, but also the probable murderer, for whom a warrant was issued. The excitement created in the neighborhood by the discovery of the body was the most intense, equalled only by the indignation that all felt and none endeavored to suppress. Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, which is great distance from the scene of the murder sent quite a number of persons to view the body and the spot. A man named Wm. Kendall is suspected of having committed the murder. It appears that Tedrow left his home in Laurelville, Fayette county to go to a distillery in Westmoreland county. He was accompanied by Kendall. The two men quarreled on their way back it is said, and Kendall returned home unaccompanied by the man who went away with him. From that day up to Sunday last not a word was heard of Tedrow, and nothing was seen of him until his body was found decaying in the woods. His long and finaccountable absence caused inquiry to be made concerning him, and interrogatories were put to Kendall, who made several contradictory statements regarding the place where he had parted company with deceased. There was sufficient marks on the body to show that Tedrow had been murdered. His pocket book was found not far from the spot where his remains were discovered, but it was empty, there being no money in it, although it is said that when last seen he had considerable money in his possession.

Kendall disappeared before the body of the murdered man was found, and when the news of the terrible crime startled that community he was the first man on whom suspicion rested. "A guilty conscience is its own accuser" and Kendall evidently thought that when he had fled in order to avoid probable arrest in the event of the discovery of the body and also to escape from all associations that would continually bring to his mind the deed he had committed. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the officers traced him to Connellsville. Word received at the Mayor's office last night was to the effect that he had been arrested at that place. Tedrow was about nineteen years old.

Furniture

Is something that everybody seems to be on the hunt for at this time of the year. It is the question just now, "Where can good, substantial, first class furniture be purchased at reasonable prices?" To such who ask this question we would inform that all who examine the goods at the establishment of Messrs. J. Meyers & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing, cannot fail to get what they want, and at prices invariably satisfactory to the average pocket book. They have a splendid, large warehouse, dining room and office furniture are on hand, and all kinds of tastes can be pleased. A large stock of Soper's patent school furniture and patent bed lounges is also on hand.

Merit Being Recognized.

The citizens of Pittsburgh are noted for the preferences they have for good substantial articles, and the public prefer to patronize that manufacture that is made by their own skilful workmen to any more costly, but less durable, Eastern slop-shop work. This is especially noticeable in the selection of carriages. We have noticed with lively gratification, that our people are now beginning to appreciate the handiwork of their own citizens, and are giving liberal encouragement to Messrs. C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, whose is well merited, for this establishment turns out the best of work and is always below eastern prices for the same quality of goods.

A Good Place to Dine

Is at Caperton's Dining Saloon, No. 69 Market, where can be found at all hours, served up in delicious style, all the luxuries and delicacies of the season. He has a good, prompt and active corps of waiters, the saloon is always kept scrupulously neat and clean, and nothing is left undone to gratify and render comfortable his large patronage.

Notice.

The books for subscription to the capital stock of the Franklin Savings Fund and Safe Deposit Company, chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, will be opened for subscriptions on Monday, May 11, 1873, and remain open until the required amount of stock is taken, at the stock sales-room, of Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue, Maltby building. To parties wishing an investment no better opportunity is offered, as the charter gives them the benefit of the liberal laws ever granted by the State, and offers new and important features in the banking system. All those interested are invited to call at the stock salesroom, where full particulars will be given. By order of the CORPORATORS.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

H. Sutmeyer Bros. & Co., No. 143 Federal street, southwest corner of Diamond, Allegheny City, have opened up a large and well-assorted stock of clothing and furnishing goods for men, youths, boys and children. This house is well-known as one in every respect reliable, and from their experience in the business, and their facilities for the manufacture of dress suits, parties may rest assured of having their orders well filled. Those, therefore, who may desire ready-made clothing, or those who may wish suits made to order, in first-class style, and in the most fashionable manner, should call at once on the Messrs. Sutmeyer & Co., and examine their elegant suits and patterns. MWS

"Ward's Bread."

Families who wish to avoid the toil and trouble of baking during warm weather, will find Ward's bread, for sale at all the prominent grocers. This is made especially for use in the family and will be found nutritious and light, and sweet. Mr. Hugh Ward, whose stamp it bears has found his efforts to make a good article appreciated and has been compelled to erect large his bakery, No. 269 Franklin street, Sixth ward Allegheny, in order to meet the demand. Ask for Ward's bread and you will get the best.

The many excellencies of the Weed Family Favorite Sewing Machine. Recommend it strongly. Give it an examination. Call at 116 Market street.

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!

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PURGATION AND PROSTRATION.

Let us realize that the absurd and paradoxical idea that sick people could be rescued to health and strength by violent cathartic treatment has been protested against by the generally enlightened. If there are at it to be found any medical dogmatists who believe such practice, the sooner their sands of life are run out the better it will be for their patients. A more rational mode of dealing with human ailments was inaugurated some twenty years ago when Hostetter's Stomach Bitters were introduced, and that powerful vegetable invigorant began its triumphant progress to universal popularity. The world now understands the importance of strengthening, refreshing and regulating, as well as purging the disordered system, and is aware that all these processes go on together under the fourfold operation of the standard restoratives of the age. Prepare the system for the debilitating heat of summer with this vitalizing specific.

MARRIED.

KNOLLE—BRASHEAR—On April 28th, 1873, by the Rev. Wm. A. Parnes, WM. KNOLLE, of Philadelphia, and Miss LAURA B. BRASHEAR, of Connellsville.

DIED.

LAUGHLIN—Monday afternoon, May 12, 1873, WILLIAM MCKENNA LAUGHLIN, son of John B. Laughlin, aged 5 years, 1 month and 21 days.

Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Jas. Laughlin, Duquesne way, on Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

FARROW—At his residence, in Bellevue, Lincoln township, on Monday, May 12, 1873, at 30 o'clock, Mr. THOMAS FARROW, of the firm of Farrow, Conrad & Co., in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral will take place on Thursday morning, May 15th, at 10 o'clock, on the arrival of the steamer Elizabeth, at the Brunswick Wharf, foot of Grant street, to proceed to Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSTON—At his father's residence, in Chartiers township, Monday, May 12, at 4 o'clock, EDWARD JOHNSTON, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, a 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SHEIBLER—On Monday morning, May 12th, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA J. WALKER, wife of F. G. Sheibler.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 47 Franklin street, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WALTERS—On Monday morning, May 12, 1873, BENJAMIN M. WALTERS, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, on Neville Island, TO-DAY, May 14, at 1 P. M. Friends of the family are re spectfully invited to attend.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 189 FOURTH AVENUE, Corner of Wood Street, Pittsburgh. Coffins, Cases, and every article pertaining to funerals furnished at short notice. Agent for Maynard & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases, which can be seen any day at my establishment. Telegraphing attended to.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

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PITTSBURGH LETTER LIST.

OFFICIAL.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MAY 14, 1873.

The following letters remain uncalled for in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

LADIES' LIST.

Alexander Sara
Alexander Julia
Anderson L
Anderson Mary
Bittle Mrs V
Burr Sadie
Bailey Mrs M A
Beaton Mrs Alice
Baker Ella B
Bain Mary Jane
Berry Annie
Boyd Hattie M
Bowers Mrs S E
Bowden Mrs H
Bowen Mrs M
Bowers Mrs May
Bolton Mrs Dalia
Brady Mrs E
Brooks Mrs L
Brown Annie
Briggs Mrs Jane
Brawdy Mrs F
Burley Mrs Julia
Bullingf Sarah
Bishop Margt
Burnett Mrs J
Carter Carrie
Cantrell Sara
Carrie Jennie
Canova R C A
Carringham E A
Clarke Mrs E
Clymont Mrs A M
Cowden Mrs
Cooper Mrs
Cook Adam
Cook E A
Coope Jas
Clark Geo
Cohen C F J
Leavenworth Geo
Cox Jos
Cox Jno
Cowen W H
Cook Johnson
Cochran M B
Cobbett W
Cochran Mrs W
Cottman Geo F
Cochran Mrs Ellen
Cobett Jas
Crawford Mrs Sucker
Commersford F
Cox John
Cassidy Pat
Corbin Taylor
Cochran J K
Cockburn John
Connell Wm
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